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WILLIAM VAUGHN MOODY

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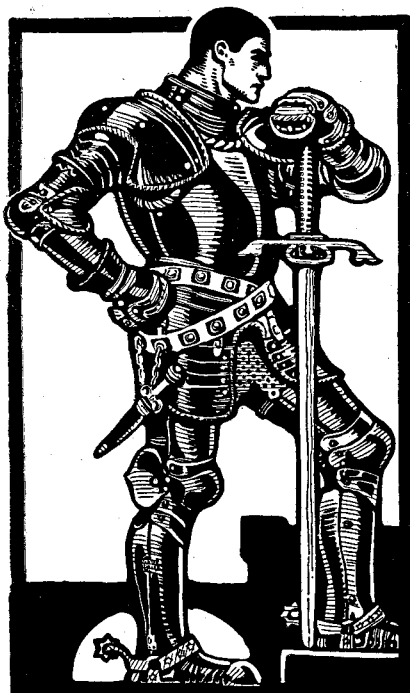
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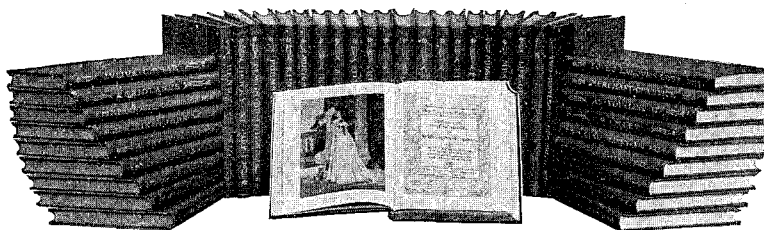
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THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION, combined July 7, 1906, with THE LITERARY DIGEST

VOL. XXXIII., No. 16

NEW YORK, OCTOBER 20, 1906

WHOLE NUMBER, 861

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

ON THE FIRING-LINE IN NEW YORK.

THE rapid-fire campaign in New York State carries to the outside world only the heavy roar of broadcast editorial comment. At close range, however, it is seen that both candidates are constantly making brilliant and telling shots. The Hearst editorials, of course, keep hammering away at what they call the "Plunderbund"—that is, all that are opposed to Mr. Hearst. The Hughes editorials, for their part, seem never at a loss for material, both old and new, wherewith to demonstrate that the alliance of Mr. Hearst and Murphy is not for the public good. The picturesque element of the campaign comes in the speeches. The versatile cartoonists have done their share, but in their work there is a certain inequality. As the cartoons we present show, the most that the Hearst cartoonists can do is to give Mr. Hughes a very large head, an insignificant headgear, and label him "corporation." Other cartoonists, however, in lampooning Mr. Hearst, have a dreadful habit of clinging to the striped suit with which Mr. Hearst himself had once decorated Murphy of Tammany. Everywhere are pictures of Mr. Hearst and Murphy in convict's garb. Mr. Hearst, moreover, since the report (which he denies) that he employs Chinese labor on his estate in California came out, has suddenly been transmogrified into a Celestial, as our cartoons show.

Mr. Hearst is fond of quoting Jefferson, whose principles he vows to have inherited. Mr. Hughes, then, with the mind of the trained logician, shows that the Hearst syllogism is something like this: "Men like Lincoln are fond of quoting Jefferson; we are fond of quoting Jefferson; therefore we are like Lincoln."

According to Mr. Hearst's speeches and editorials, Mr. Hughes's work in the insurance investigation, his routing out of the rascals, goes for naught. Mr. Hughes is running against him, therefore Mr. Hughes is the corporations' own. Whereupon Mr. Hughes made certain investigations and found that the Hearst papers are published by "corporations," so that Mr. Hearst personally can avoid being sued. One of these is the Star Company, a corporation of New Jersey. Says Mr. Hughes:

"Now what is the Star Company? If the Star Company does you any harm, do you know who its president is? Do you know how to find out who its president is? Do you know whom to serve with process? Do you know what property it has? If its wagon runs over you and you find that the name of the man at the head of the paper is not the name of the owner and proprietor in law, and you must deal with a corporation, do you know whether the corporation has got anything? Do you know whether it obeys the law? whether the corporation is a good corporation—is a good citizen?"

"Well, suppose you try to find out."

Mr. Hughes shows that very little can be found out except that it is a holding company, the same as the Northern Securities Company, which the Hearst papers fought so bitterly. Mr. Hughes adds:

"And I looked up a little matter which I explained to an audience in Brooklyn the other night which involved the case of a young woman who was a resident of this county, Mrs. Werner, who brought suit against Mr. Hearst. She claimed to have been run over by the driver of one of his wagons and injured through the carelessness of his employee, and his answer was that it was a corporation."

Word then reached New York that in spite of Mr. Hearst's antagonism to Chinese labor the Hearst estate in California constantly employed it. To this Mr. Hearst replies hotly:

"I have never employed Chinese labor in all my life, and I do not own one foot of ground in Palermo, Cal., either directly or indirectly, nor is Chinese labor employed on any property that I own or partly own in California or in any other State of the Union. The whole statement is a lie, and *The Herald* knows it to be a lie, as any one can tell by the obvious effort of the writer of the article to avoid a direct libel."

"And now, my friends, I am going to tell you the reason that *The Herald* lied about me and abuses me."

"For many years the New York *Herald* carried on its first page into the decent homes of this city a directory of vice."

"For many years advertisements were printed there luring young girls and wives to their destruction. No officer of the law, no public servant, no moral society, no newspaper, has ever had the courage to interfere with *The Herald's* profitable traffic in vice."

"A hundred thousand dollars of procurers' money went every year into Mr. Bennett's pocket from this shameful source."

"A few months ago a man was arrested in Brooklyn for advertising in *The Herald* for the acquaintance of young girls under fifteen years of age, and I determined to erase this blot upon the good name of our city, this menace to the homes of our citizens."

Mr. Hearst said, moreover, that Mr. Bennett subsequently wrote Mr. Hearst a letter, vowing never to forget him. The New York *Herald* followed up Mr. Hearst's denial with a despatch from California reading thus:

"There is not a man in the region who can not testify to these facts:

"That the Hearst ranch at Palermo has always employed Chinese labor."

"That it gives the preference when work is to be given out, to Chinese labor."

"That it never employs a white man to do anything a Chinaman can do."

"That the Chinese are retained in the Hearst estate's employ against the wishes of the whole community, and that protest after protest has been filed without avail."

"Other orchardists who compete directly with the Hearst ranch have always given the preference to white labor, but the Hearst estate has never deviated from its policy of employing Asiatics wherever possible."

"The matter is a standing scandal here. When it was proposed to repeal the Chinese-Exclusion act, and the Hearst papers were lampooning those thought to be favorable to such repeal and depicting day after day, through cartoons and pictures, the peril of Chinese supremacy, Chinese labor was constantly employed on the Hearst estate in harvesting the crop, pruning, irrigation, and caring for the orchards."

The Hearst papers, as we have said, persistently repeat this

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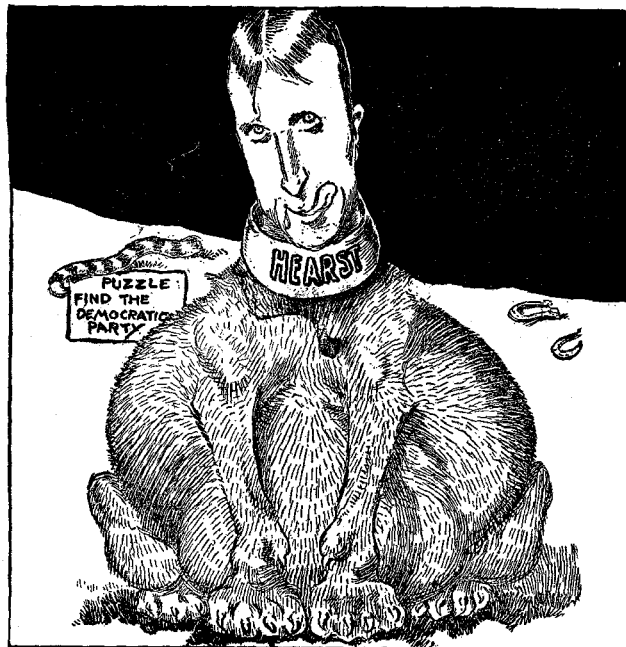
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—Hy Mayer in the *New York Times*.

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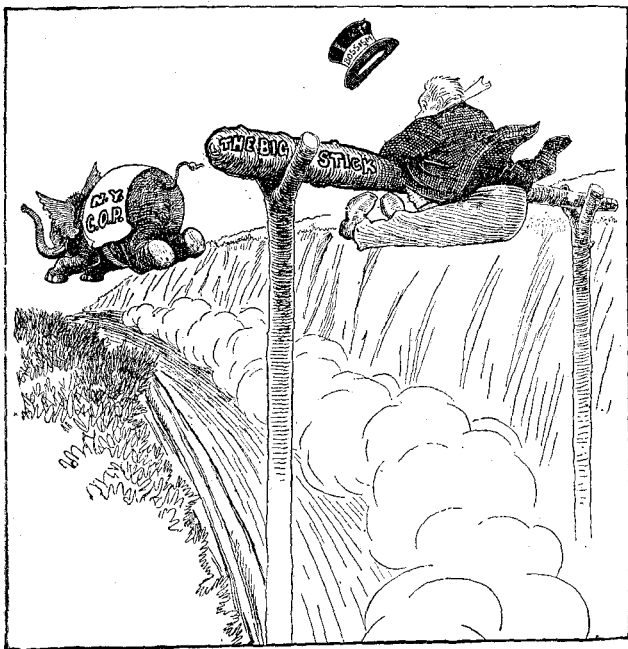
sentence: "Mr. Hughes as an insurance investigator was kind to the Plunderbund, and, as the Plunderbund knows its friends, it wants to be kind to Mr. Hughes." Mr. Hughes, in turn, cries that the Hearst attempt "is based upon an appeal, not to reason, but to passion." So far as concerns labor Mr. Hughes says:

"I am interested in that large class of legislation which is for the protection and benefit of workingmen. I do not call it legislation for a class; I do not like to hear the words 'working class' used. I would like to stamp out every suggestion and every basis for the suggestion of differences between classes in this free country. We are all, or we ought all, to be workers, and I have no respect for an idle man. But of course there is a great body of wage-earners upon whom fall the very heavy burdens of existence. No man who loves his fellow men can be insensible to anything that can be done to better their circumstances; to increase their prosperity, and lighten their burdens. I am glad that so much

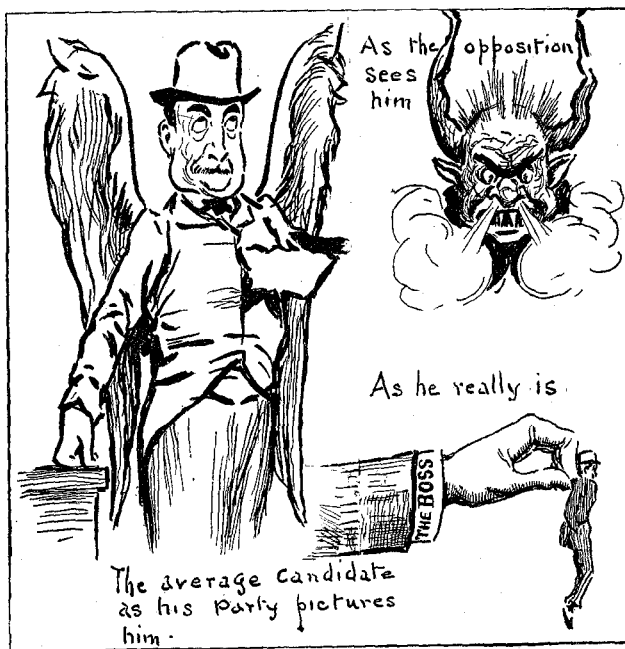
legislation has been passed in this direction. I understand that since 1895 about 101 labor acts have been enacted; and I am very glad it has been done under Republican auspices, and very glad of the support others have given to that good work. And I stand for the enforcement of these laws. They must be enforced."

THE PENNSYLVANIA-CAPITOL SCANDAL.

THE possibility that Pennsylvania may elect a Democratic Governor in November is foreshadowed by the excited condition of the State press over the cost of the new capitol. The "reform" papers think that enough jobbery and graft have been unearthed to turn the Republican party out of office; while the Republican organs reply that the Republican nominees are just the men to conduct any investigation that may prove necessary, and therefore they ought to be elected. The facts are, in brief,

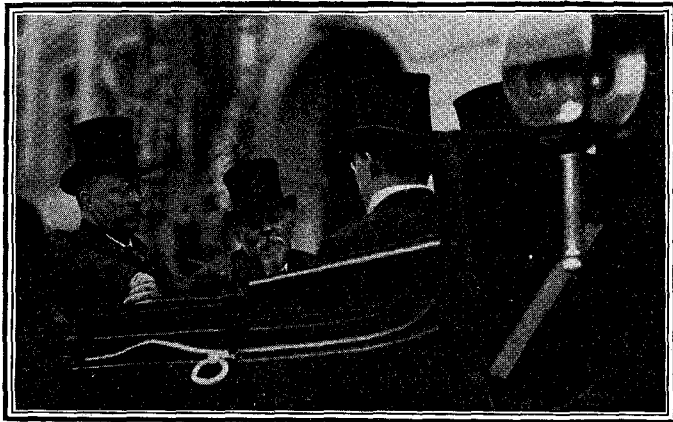


SCRAPED OFF.
—Wilder in the *Chicago Record-Herald*.



FROM AN ARTIST'S NOTE-BOOK.
—E. W. Kemble in *Collier's Weekly*.

TIMELY PICTURES.



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PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT IN THE GOVERNOR'S CARRIAGE.

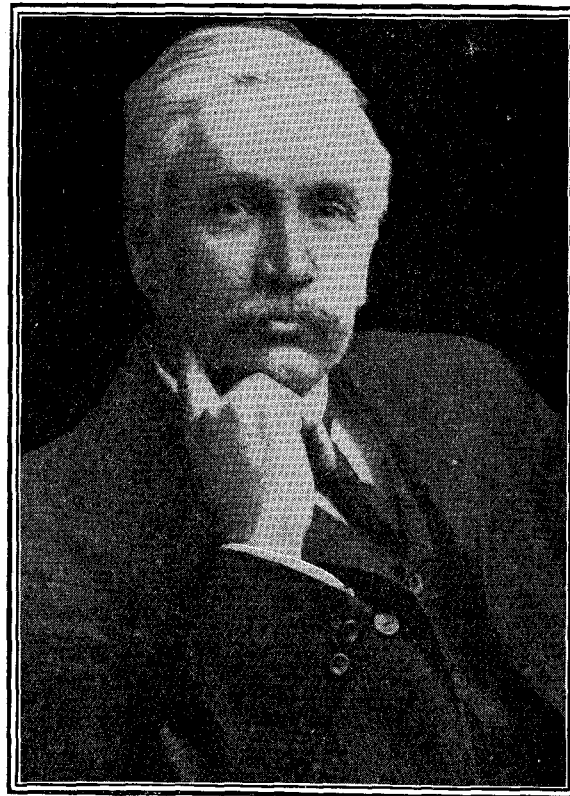
Said the President to Pennsylvania: "You have by law protected the State treasury from depredation and conserved the public moneys for use only to the public interest."

that a capitol building that was supposedly costing \$4,000,000 suddenly turns out to have cost \$13,000,000 or more. This state of things, revealed by William H. Berry, the "reform" State treasurer, was made possible by the laxity of a law that permitted a "Board of Public Buildings and Grounds" to expend any amount it saw fit without check or hindrance. The State administration explains that the "\$4,000,000 capitol" meant merely the unfurnished building. The furnishings cost \$9,000,000 more. One "furnishing" was a flagstaff which cost \$210, but for which the State was charged \$800, and the reform papers suspect that between the flagstaff and the cellar are many more similar "furnishings." Governor Pennypacker said in his speech at the dedication that the magnificence of public buildings marks a State's advance in civilization, and the *Philadelphia Press* (Rep.) declares that the magnificence of the new capitol is more gorgeous than the "imperial splendor in Europe." Far from considering this a sign of civilization, however, *The Press* concludes its editorial with the remark that "the declaration of the State treasurer that there are two millions of steal in the capitol is probably within the bounds of truth." "No State has witnessed a greater outrage upon a confiding people," declares the *Pittsburg Post* (Dem.), and it goes on to tell how Governor Pennypacker, who supervised much of the "furnishing" for the new capitol, vetoed a number of appropriations for charitable institutions, and reduced the appropriations

for 130 more. About \$2,500,000 was withheld in this way, the Governor saying in his veto messages that "the condition of the State revenue does not justify the appropriation at this time." The same idea is taken up by the *Philadelphia North American* (Ind. Rep.), which says:

"The first duty of the State is, manifestly, to take care of the sick and helpless and unfortunate among its people. There has not been for forty years a time when, under the rule of the brigands who have controlled the Government, they have had decent attention.

"There is not a public institution of benevolence in the State



WILLIAM H. BERRY.

The "reform" treasurer, who showed how furniture of a capitol may cost \$9,000,000; he is using his discovery as campaign material.

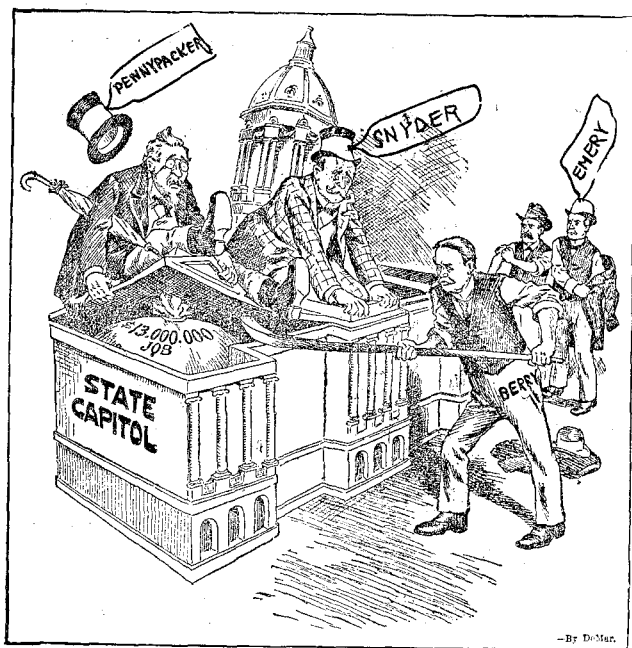
which is not at this moment in crying need of buildings and proper equipment. In insane asylums and other hospitals thousands of unhappy creatures are sleeping on floors and in corridors and suffering unnecessary physical discomfort because the State, with an overflowing treasury, refuses to perform its most sacred obligations."

The main features of the scandal are sketched as follows by the *Philadelphia Press*:

"There are some broad, general facts which are already clear, and as the days go by more and more of the hidden wrong will be uncovered. It is now plain that the attempted deception of the people as to the aggregate cost of the capitol was a monumental blunder. The constant representation that it would be completed within \$4,000,000 fixed the public impression, and when, under the revelations of Mr. Berry, the confession came that more than \$13,000,000 had been spent on the structure, it startled and shocked the whole State.

"Of course there was the answer that the \$4,000,000 covered only the cost of construction and that the furnishing was outside of this sum. Nobody had supposed that the carpets and the cuspidors were counted in with the building; but, on the other hand, nobody had dreamed that it cost more than twice as much to furnish the capitol as it did to build it. This explanation only deepened the public shock, and it left only one possible conclusion, that there was either gigantic extravagance or gigantic graft or a combination of both.

"Not less startling was the realization that a board of officers had spent \$9,000,000 without any specific appropriation, without any actual accounting, without any public knowledge—and that,



HAVING TROUBLE IN KEEPING DOWN THE LID.
—DeMar in the *Philadelphia Record*.

too, when the charitable institutions of the State were starved on the plea of a want of revenue! Was this done under some clandestine legerdemain of legislation? Was it a direct violation of law? Or was it an unjustifiable stretch of authority? Whichever horn of the dilemma be chosen it is clear that the secret expenditure of \$9,000,000—it will probably prove to be a million or two more—was an act which is utterly indefensible."

Mr. Stuart, the Republican nominee for Governor, has promised a rigorous investigation, if elected, and the regular Republican press urge that the culpability of the present State Administration is no reflection on him. If Treasurer Berry has any charges to make, says the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, the organ of the regular Republican organization, let him make them in the courts, and not on the stump. And so says the Pittsburg *Gazette-Times* (Rep.). The Harrisburg *Telegraph* (Rep.) says:

"If any improper expenditure has been made, the persons responsible will be properly dealt with, but the generalities and prejudiced statements of the Bryanized group now masquerading as reformers must be received with the same consideration that is given the chronic pessimist who can see no good in anything."

"The people of Pennsylvania, without regard to this political flimflamming and the acrobatic performances of the disappointed men who are going up and down the State denouncing the Republican party, are justly proud of the magnificent capitol, and they will decide for themselves whether it is a square deal to defeat a ticket, which is admittedly the best list of State candidates presented to the voters in a generation by any party, because a matter with which they had nothing to do and over which they had no control has been injected into the campaign."

PATENT-MEDICINE QUACKS AND VAMPIRES.

LAST week THE LITERARY DIGEST presented to its readers a summary of the scathing exposition made by Mr. Samuel Hopkins Adams of the widely advertised and well-known patent medicines. Needless to say we were unable, in the space at our disposal, to give all of Mr. Adams's findings. Mr. Adams himself in a long series of articles can only speak of the most important of the frauds. We, in our turn, can only select the more important of those mentioned by Mr. Adams. Our aim this week will be to drive home all that we have said last week and to give, so far as possible, further discoveries presented by *Collier's Weekly* in the second series.

We have already shown that most of the so-called catarrh-cures and soothing-sirups are in reality largely made up of poisonous narcotics in dangerous quantities that sometimes prove fatal. We have shown that the so-called consumption-cures, so far from curing anything, only hasten the ravages of the disease. Children's remedies, like "Kopp's Baby Friend," are in reality a mixture of morphin, and, as Mr. Adams says, have killed more than one child. In the second series of his articles Mr. Adams exposes those quacks who style themselves "doctors" and advertise a capacity to cure all known diseases. As the writer says: "The more deadly the disease, the more blatantly certain is the quack that he alone can save you, and in extreme cases where he has failed to get there earlier he may even raise you from your coffin, and restore you to your astonished and admiring friends." In Mr. Adams's opinion "advertising furnishes the surest diagnosis of quackery." He thinks that "any doctor, institution, or medical concern which promises to cure disease, either in a public advertisement or in a circular-letter, is, in its own type, printed 'quack,' and the man who wastes his money and his health on such is the natural brother of the Fool-Killer's Ablest Assistant."

The method of these quacks is, of course, to frighten you into believing that you are afflicted in a tragic manner with the particular disease, or diseases, in which they specialize. Dr. Thomas W. Graydon, of Cincinnati, now dead, still tells you through his literature that "shortness of breath upon making any unusual exertion is a serious warning that the lungs are affected." The so-

called Koch Consumption Cure, centering in New York with many branches all over the country, is another institution of the same sort, and trades upon the name of the eminent German bacteriologist, who is in no way connected with the concern.

The same is true of the cancer-cures. Members of a family named Bye are active throughout the country in the cure of cancer by means of "Bye Combination Oil," and otherwise. Speaking of D. M. Bye, president of the Dr. D. M. Bye Combination Oil Cure Company, of Indianapolis, Mr. Adams says:

"What kind of a 'doctor' Dr. Bye is, I do not know, but he is not an M.D. Perhaps he is a D.D. He has founded a little church in Indianapolis with the money extorted from his dupes, a type of financial penance made familiar by men of more conspicuous standing in the world. Dr. Bye slavers with piety in his literature. 'Surely God's blessing attends the Oil Cure.' 'We ask the prayers of God's people that we may keep humble, meek, and lowly in heart, like Jesus would have us, so we pray.' After which, this Uriah Heep of the 'quack' business turns to and swindles the credulous patients who are misled by his religious pretenses, contributing a tithe of the blood money to his private church."

As an example of the depravity of these quacks Mr. Adams gives the following illuminating incident:

"When the St. John's Medical Institute changed hands (transferring its patients to the new management as one of the chief assets) the 'case-taker' left and took a position with the Copeland Medical Institute of Des Moines (which pretends to cure nearly everything), where, to quote his own words, 'the office girl made the diagnoses and the laboratory was presided over by an expert chemist at seven dollars per week, who was a graduate from the Chamberlain Remedy Company, where he had taken a course in bundle-wrapping.'"

"Under our treatment," he writes, "there were hopeless incurables who had given up a fee every month for periods varying from one month to eight years in one case. The policy was, when you couldn't keep the sucker under treatment any longer, to tease a testimonial out of him by some means. Well, we were a sweet bunch of philanthropists, and our motto was, 'A cured patient pays no fee. Keep 'em sick!' which was done by 'suggestion' for longer or shorter periods. Over thirty thousand people were treated from this office."

"This gives a fair notion of the class of service furnished by the medical outlaws."

But how shall the public protect itself against quackery? Mr. Adams, as the result of his long study and experience, gives a few simple rules. The first rule is that any physician who advertises a positive cure for any disease, who issues nostrum testimonials, who sells his services to a secret remedy, or who diagnoses and treats by mail patients whom he has never seen, is a quack. Any institution which publishes, other than in a medical journal, testimonials or indorsements, is a quack institution. Any publication, medical or otherwise, which, editorially or otherwise, indorses secret or dishonest remedies or methods of cure, is a quack publication. Mr. Adams adds: "Shut your eyes to the medical columns of the newspapers, and you will save yourself many forebodings and symptoms. Printers' ink, when it spells out a doctor's promise to cure, is one of the subtlest and most dangerous of poisons."

We can not within the limits of this article show all the swindles that Mr. Adams touches. We can not go into all of the "marvelous inventions" and "miraculous cures" or "magic waters," such, for instance, as a man named Isham recently exploited in New York under the name of "California Waters of Life." These waters, according to Isham, are the identical waters which gushed forth from the rock when Moses smote it.

"How do you know that they are?" inquired Mr. Adams.

"How do you know that they aren't?" retorted the wizard.

And so with a thousand and one other swindles. Magnetism is still hard-worked. Prof. S. Malcom Watson, R.S. (whatever that may mean), of Battle Creek, Mich., is a shining light in the field

of magnetism. He makes Vibro Disks. In the words of Mr. Adams: "The professor's letters, too, are models of altruism. He yearns to cure you, not so much for his good as yours; the five dollars which he proposes to charge you is merely nominal. If, after you have nibbled at his hook the first time, he fails to hook you, he lowers his price to \$2.50." This is the form of Professor Watson's final appeal:

"I have written you several kind and courteous letters, but so far you do not seem to have made the least reply. All this is very strange and to me rather painful. Of course there may be a just cause for your silence, but if such cause exists, you must admit that I am not getting a fair return for the good I have tried to do and the courtesy I have shown you."

As to the itinerant quack who goes about the country, from place to place, usually with some sort of a vaudeville show as an appendage and pretends to cure deafness and blindness miraculously on the spot, his name is legion, and even Mr. Adams treats him but briefly. "The Great Vurpillat," who travels about with a brass band and a six-horse team throughout the State of New York, is a case in point. Newspapers who want his advertising, on the authority of Mr. Adams, must print it as regular news. "The Great Vurpillat" pretends to cure deafness on the spot. He is of a piece with the numerous "specialists" all over the country, who will cure your eyes and your hearing, even if you are incurable, "by mild and harmless treatments," and "without the use of the knife." As gentry of this kidney Mr. Adams specially mentions Dr. Oren Oneal, of Chicago; Dr. W. O. Coffee, of Des Moines, Iowa; Dr. Guy Clifford Powell, Dr. P. Chester Madison, of Chicago. In the list of criteria for quacks Mr. Adams mentions that the doctor who advertises secret powers, or newly discovered scientific remedies, or vaunts a special "system" or "method" is a quack. The doctor who offers to sell, and at a price, the cure for any ailment is a quack, and if he professes a special interest in your case and promises reduced rates, he is throwing in a little lying extra for good measure. In dealing with a quack, if deal you must, offer to deposit to his account the full price of the

treatment to be paid him as soon as you are cured or substantially benefited, and no doubt then and there, says Mr. Adams, the negotiations will cease.

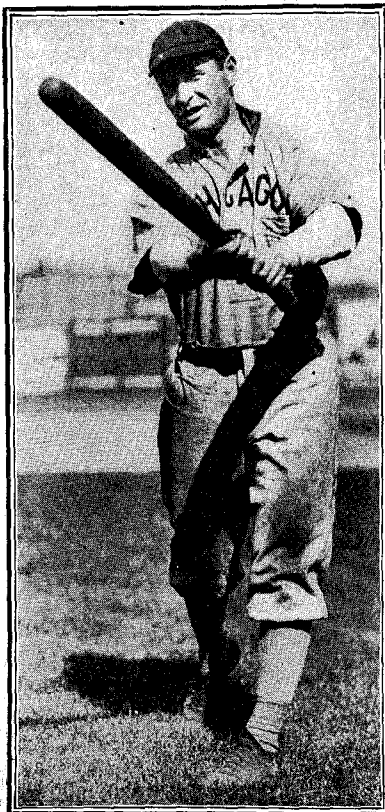
A word remains to be said about the charlatans who pretend to treat the drug habit by mail. To quote Mr. Adams: "At the bottom of the noisome pit of charlatanry crawl the drug-habit specialists. They are the scavengers, delving among the carrion of the fraudulent nostrum business for their profits. The human wrecks made by the opium and cocaine-laden secret patent medicines come to them for cure and are wrung dry of the last drop of blood. By comparison with these leeches of the utmost slime,

the regular patent-medicine fakir is a pattern of righteousness." All of the Sunday newspapers and small weeklies teem with advertisements of drink-cures, which are supposed to destroy the alcoholic craving when secretly given in tea or coffee. While not always dangerous, none of these concoctions are really safe. All are swindles. The Oppenheimer treatment, a widely advertised concern, on the authority of Mark Twain, as well as that of Mr. Adams, can not cure dipsomania, regardless of its advertisements. These advertisements, in the words of Mr. Adams, are "essentially dishonest." Mr. Adams goes on: "Therefore the treatment is based upon misrepresentation and fraud, and the whole concern is an example of high-class, skillfully devised and conducted quackery. The so-called drug-cures, such, for instance, as The Richie Painless Cure, St. Paul Association Cure, Tri-Elixiria Harris Institute Cure, Drug Crave Crusade, to name only a few, all contain morphin, and by administering morphin they pretend to cure the morphin habit.

THE FEAST OF BASEBALL AT CHICAGO.

THE baseball victories of the Chicago teams have attracted so much attention throughout the country that we feel compelled to tell our readers about Chicago's joy. While many papers throughout the land join the *Pittsburg Post* in the admis-

sion that "the local fans have the right to feel disgusted," Chicago newspapers in a very ecstasy of enthusiasm are all but breaking forth into baseball poetry. Both of Chicago's baseball teams, the Cubs and the White Stockings, or Sox, representing the National and the American leagues, have won the pennants of their respective leagues. It would be un-American not to determine which of the victors is the victor, and the Americans, with four games out of seven, are the champions. Chicago has gained two pennants, so naturally the *Chicago Record-Herald* calls the season "the happiest time of all the glad old year," and the *Chicago Post* remarks that "thousands upon thousands of the populace are at the ball-grounds today, willingly taking the pneumonia risk and losing



CAPTAIN CHANCE.

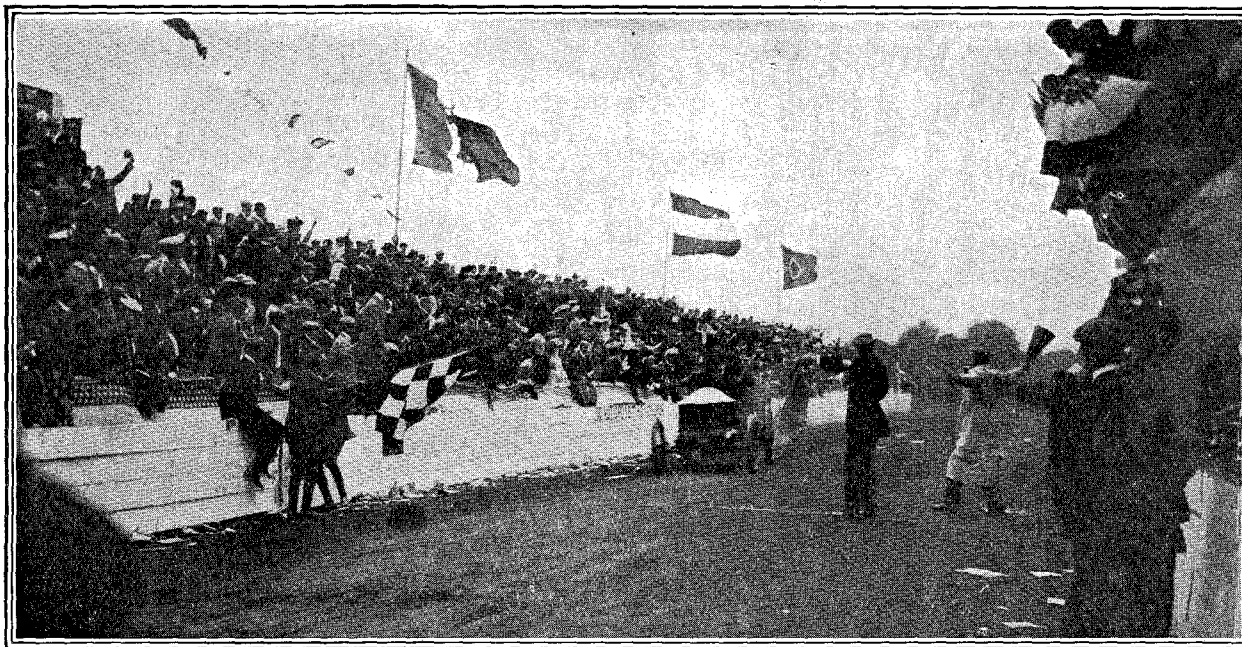


CAPTAIN JONES.

THE RIVALS.

all sense of disease danger in the very madness of the joy of the thing." Nothing can freeze that enthusiasm, says *The Daily News*, "tho the mercury in the thermometer is hunting its hole and there is no steam heat on the bleachers." The *Chicago Tribune* comments:

"The championship outcome tells its own story of the honesty of the game. Baseball is one of the few sports which have not been contaminated by evil influences. It attracts the enthusiastic support of thousands. It affords pleasure in the open air with sufficient excitement to make the spectator constantly alert. And there is the belief everywhere that each player is honest. Philadelphia



WAGNER WINNING THE VANDERBILT CUP.
An exciting finish, applauded by an enthusiastic mob

might have permitted New York to win, so as to keep the championship in the East. The Western teams might have thrown games to Chicago for the same reason. But there is not a shadow of suspicion of such a situation anywhere. It was a clean, hard, earnest fight for honor, and the best team, everything considered, won.

"Now comes the contest for the highest championship. Citizens will be divided in interest, but there is great satisfaction in the thought that, whichever team wins, Chicago can't lose. One can say with *Iago*:

'Nay, whether he kill Cassio
Or Cassio him, or each do kill the other
Every way makes m' game.'"

Elsewhere *The Tribune* remarks:

"Of course a certain amount of routine political business will be transacted at the City Hall and other points of political activity, but in a general way operations will be suspended until the people have learned that President Murphy has a better team than President Comiskey, or that Manager Jones is a bigger man than Manager Chance. And until these vital questions have been settled to the entire satisfaction of everybody in and out of politics it is futile to attempt to distract the public mind with extraneous topics."

AUTOMOBILE ROAD-RACING IN DISFAVOR.

THE larger part of the voluminous press discussion of the Vanderbilt-Cup race is devoted to the side of the matter prominent in the query of the *Pittsburg Leader*, "Is it worth while to kill, to prove that one car is faster than another?" And the agreement is almost universal in the implied negative which the question carries. *Motor Way* (Chicago), however, a magazine devoted to automobile and motor interests, laments the exaggeration which it alleges the press has put upon the stories of the injured. Says this magazine:

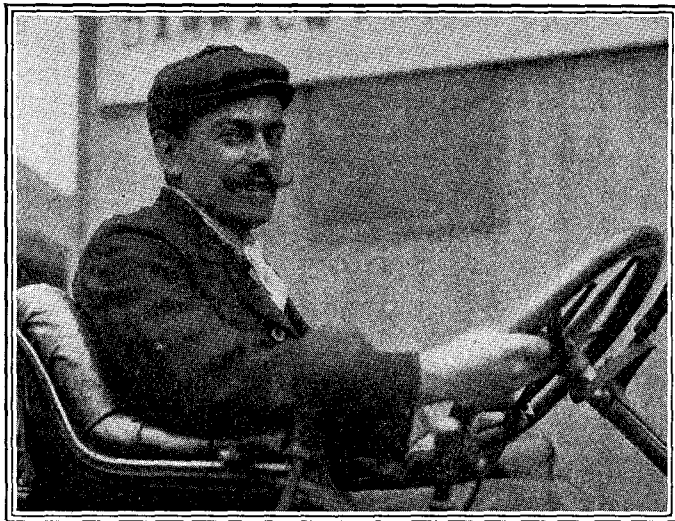
"Over two hundred and fifty thousand people—sufficient to populate a city of the second class—gathered to witness a test of speed between gasoline projectiles, and one unfortunate was killed. Had that number of people gathered to witness a political parade or a funeral procession, the casualties would have been greater. But the death of one man is being heralded to the world as a calamity of the first magnitude, and we are told in megaphone tones that the racing game must cease. That every possible precaution was taken to prevent accident; that thousands of dollars were expended by the thoroughbred sportsman who inaugurated this great event; that eight hundred special officers were strewn along the course to keep fools out of the path of the fool-killers;



A BEND IN THE ROAD.
Sixty miles an hour, uphill and downhill, around curves or straight away.

and, finally, that the victim was, himself, wholly to blame, count for little in the mind of the average editorial space-writer."

The Horseless Age (New York), another motor publication, agrees with the lay press that "it is high time that the State automobile law should be changed to absolutely prohibit racing on



LOUIS WAGNER,
Of the French team, winner of the 1906 Vanderbilt-Cup race, in his
100-horse-power Darracq machine.

the public roads." Just what good can come from one of these races, even when unattended by casualties, is difficult of determination, if we are to judge from the attempts of some of the writers to make it plain. *The Horseless Age* can see no good in such races, even from the manufacturer's point of view. It has "always taken a decisive stand against road-racing as detrimental to the automobile industry," and, further:

"The only object a race of the Vanderbilt-Cup type serves is that of advertisement, and the race has certainly been a very poor advertisement for the American industry. Fortunately, the intelligent automobile-purchaser knows full well that the racing-cars are entirely special constructions—they must be to be successful—and the American defeat does not therefore reflect on the quality of American machines as sold to the public. The United States has produced many more pleasure cars than any other single country, consequently has had more experience in their construction, and does not stand behind other countries in this respect. But knowing their weakness in racing matters, American manufacturers should have kept entirely out of the race. There is no useful object in view, for even if we should succeed in this country in the course of a few years in building a machine faster than any produced abroad what good would have been accomplished? Absolutely none."

The views of the writers in the lay press may be gathered from the headings of some of their editorials. Such expressions as these are found: "The Speed-Madness of the Day," in the *Detroit Journal*; "Butchered to Make a Roman Holiday," in the *Pittsburg Sun*; "A Blood-Stained Trophy," in the *Cleveland Leader*; and "An Idiotic Sacrifice," in the *Toledo Blade*. A little more at length the *Milwaukee Wisconsin* says:

"The speed of the winning automobile was more than a mile a minute—in 290 minutes it covered 297 miles. That speed, on a highway, in a heavy machine, liable to get out of order and become unmanageable, can not be attempted without risk that is almost suicidal and homicidal, and wholly indefensible."

The prospect of any future road races of this kind is widely discountenanced by the press. Mr. Vanderbilt, himself, the donor of the cup, is quoted as favoring a private track for such events, and the American Automobile Association is said to be similarly disposed. Of this announcement the *Cleveland Leader* says:

"Public approval will greet a renewal of the non-racing resolution, and the popularity of automobiling will increase rather than diminish thereby."

A PLEA FOR REFORM IN CHILD-LABOR LAWS.

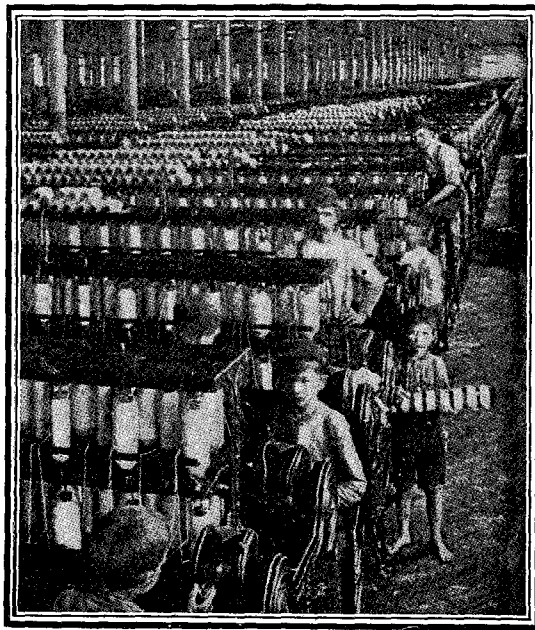
AT least two magazines, *The Cosmopolitan* and *The Woman's Home Companion*, have begun a crusade against the employment of children under sixteen years of age, and the movement is arousing widespread comment. In New York State the matter of restricting child-labor has been agitated for thirty years, and on October 1 a law went into effect providing that "no person under sixteen may be employed in any factory in the State before 6 A.M. or after 11 P.M." In New York City employment of children under sixteen is prohibited after 7 P.M.

Unfortunately, however, there are many States in which no such laws exist and thousands upon thousands of children are constantly being maltreated in shops and factories, sapped of all vitality, and turned into physical and moral wrecks. As Edwin Markham, in *The Cosmopolitan*, exclaims:

"Seventeen hundred thousand children at work! Does the enumeration bring any significance to our minds when we say that an army of one million seven hundred thousand children are at work in our 'land of the free'? This was the figure in 1900; now there are hundreds of thousands more. And many of them working their long ten or fourteen hours by day or by night, with only a miserable dime for wage! Can the heart take in the enormity?"

According to the *Washington Post*, "the average life of children after they go into the mills is four years." The children, observes Mr. Markham, "while yet in the gristle, are ground down that a few more useless millions may be heaped up." He gives a graphic description of the glass-factory with its boiling heat and caldron-like atmosphere, and of the wretched children laboring in the midst of it.

Of the child in the coal-mines of Pennsylvania, where "twelve thousand little boys ranging in age from nine to fourteen years are believed to be working in the coal-breakers of the anthracite field," Dr. E. Lyell Earle, in *The Kindergarten Magazine*, writes with similar pathos. Of the child-slavery in the South so much has already been written by Mrs. John Van Vorst and others that there is no need of reproducing it here. But the movement to exter-



From stereograph, Copyright by Underwood & Underwood, New York.

INTERIOR OF A SOUTHERN COTTON MILL,
Showing the interminable rows of spindles used in cotton spinning. It is in this department that children of tender age are compelled to labor many hours each day amid the nerve-racking noise of machinery.

minate the evil is rapidly assuming large proportions. Says Dr. Edward Everett Hale in *The Woman's Home Companion*:

"What can we do? We can say that they shall not be confined in factories or workshops, excepting for very limited hours, before they are fourteen. We can say, until a boy or girl is sixteen they shall have the privilege of going to school at least half the year.

In some cases we can say that one set of children at work shall work in the morning and another set shall take their places in the afternoon. This is a practicable method of legislation which has not yet been applied. But the sooner it is applied the better. We can insist on a very careful and rigid inspection of factories and workshops by public officers who are in nowise pecuniarily interested in the establishments which they examine. Such examinations should be possible at any hour of any day, and the publicity given to the results should be such as should make it certain that factory or workshop visited shall be kept neat and sweet and clean—a fit place for the best prince or princess in the land to work in."



THE REAL YELLOW PERIL.
—Rogers in the New York Herald.

The Philadelphia Press, while not disagreeing with Dr. Hale, thinks our whole system of education should be changed. To quote:

"If children are to be kept at school until they are sixteen and kept from work until that age, it is indispensable that our education should be reorganized by recognizing, after the sixth or seventh year of our education, that the child must be prepared for wage-earning. Trades must be introduced. The beginnings of typewriting and stenography can be offered. Girls must be directly prepared for dressmaking and millinery. All this could be done at school between the twelfth and sixteenth years in special courses.



THE GOOD STORY.
"I am not for Murphy, no matter how much Murphy is for me."
—Davenport in the New York Evening Mail.

SOME HEARST-MURPHY INCARNATIONS.

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER says he is always glad to see a man live within his income. Mr. Rockefeller always lives within his income.—*Atlanta Constitution*.

We ate 100,000,000 pounds of prunes last year. (This is not the editorial "we"; we had help.)—*Cleveland Leader*.

BERNARD SHAW says his latest play is "astonishingly good." It will be astonishing enough if it is good.—*Atlanta Journal*.

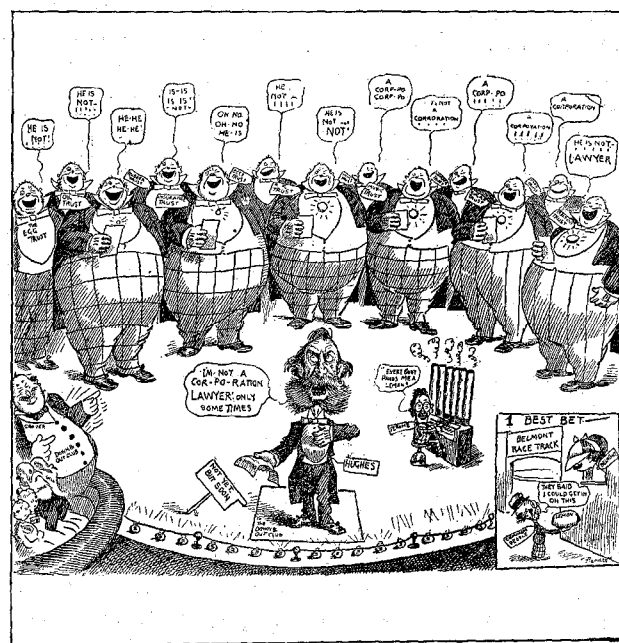
Ridgway's, the new periodical, is to be a "militant weekly for God and Country." Why not put the whole thing on and call it "For God and Country and Ten Cents"?—*Puck*.

"AL" ADAMS was a lineal descendant of President Adams, and his life and his death left no doubt of the descent.—*Atlanta Journal*.

WINSTON CHURCHILL claims to have won a moral victory in New Hampshire, and the moral will doubtless appear in his next novel.—*Washington Post*.



LIVING EVIDENCE.
—Sullivan in the New York American.



THE PLUNDERBUND SAENGERFEST.
—Powers in the New York American.

THE HEARST VIEW OF HUGHES.

FOREIGN COMMENT.

BRITISH VIEWS OF THE ATLANTA RIOTS.

WHILE the Continental press either ignore the recent riots in Atlanta editorially, or treat them in a flippant manner, the British press regard them with interest and concern. Their obvious reflection is that the negroes of the South give the Administration its hands full without the need of looking for further responsibility in Cuba. As a general thing the fracas is attributed to an indiscriminating race hatred, intensified by the fact that the whites can not "understand the point of view of the negro." The London *Spectator* thinks that the inefficiency of the police lies at the root of the difficulty and remarks:

"When will the Southern whites learn that the proper way to protect their women is to organize a really efficient police, and to punish crimes against them with prompt judicial severity, instead of killing in a foolish panic of rage men who possibly are entirely innocent? We sympathize with the whites in their horror at the thought of what defenseless women may have to endure from black criminals, but we must protest against the folly and crime of the methods of protection which they adopt."

The *Pall Mall Gazette* (London) expresses its sympathy with "the innocent negro" who "stands a considerably greater chance of being butchered than a guilty one," and adds that "it will not be surprising if the Czar, the Sultan, and King Leopold should be found presenting a joint note at Washington upon the social condition of darkest Georgia." While the London *Tribune* thinks that the North ought to force the South to recognize the negro's rights as a human being, it observes that "these massacres may perhaps suggest reflections to the imperialists in New York who conceive it to be their manifest destiny to govern the happy negro population of Cuba."

That there is something wanting in the powers that be who fail to arrive at a sane solution of the race problem in the South, is the almost universal opinion of the British press. Speaking of the colored population of the South, the London *Daily Chronicle* declares:

"Repatriation is impossible, and even Liberia is a comic-opera state. We can see no real solution, nor have we heard any suggested. Apparently the two races will go on living side by side in veiled or open hostility. But so long as the negroes are dependent on the more powerful race, so long as they are forcibly excluded from all the privileges of self-government, it is the simple duty of the States to protect its black subjects equally with the rest."

The necessity of lynch law as it obtains in the South involves, thinks the London *Daily News*, an "utterly humiliating confession of political weakness" on the part of the Government. This weakness is particularly apparent in the administration of criminal law, remarks the London *Daily Mail*, which continues as follows:

"Apart from race feeling, one of the causes of lynching epidemics in the United States is the utter uncertainty of American criminal law. Punishment does not come swiftly, as it should, to impress the imagination and deter other offenders. Interminable delays for appeal after appeal give the criminal every chance of eluding justice. The consequence is that the exasperated mob takes the law into its own hands, and where negroes commit any grave offense, kills them without trial or mercy. A system meant to be sentimentally humane to the prisoner has worked the very opposite result."

Race hatred, however, lies at the root of the whole problem, says the London *Saturday Review*, especially the hatred of the white man for the negro. Thus:

"It is very difficult for those who have not lived in the midst of these race feuds to understand the blind passion in one provoked by the smallest semblance of hostility in the other. The whites hate the blacks as an inferior race which dares to presume to equality, social, political, and mental, and if a policy of extermination or return to slavery were practicable, it is certain the whites would support it almost to a man. As it is, lynching horrors such as those witnessed this week tend to become more and more frequent."

The negro ought to have justice, but should never have been given the franchise, remarks *The Evening Standard and St. James's Gazette*. Give him justice as an inferior race, and the problem will be solved. To quote:

"The truth is that America ought to abrogate that part of the Constitution which relates to the black population, be prepared to treat it as at present a distinct race on a lower scale of evolution, and deal with it in a special way. This does not signify segregation, but it does mean, in a sense, separation—the separation that involves the relation of master and servant, of class and class, and implies a certain amount of association. Neither does it signify injustice; the denial of racial and social equality is not a denial of equity. Their treatment must be absolutely just and kind. It is the intolerable injustice of the present state of things that has caused all the trouble in the South. 'Give us simple justice,' the negroes say, 'and the race problem will solve itself.' It is the strict justice accorded the negro in the West Indies that has made him so contented, amenable, and law-abiding. It will, however, have to be recognized that they are capable of advancing, and that they must be given the fullest opportunity of developing whatever powers they possess. The theory that they are a completed product of evolution does not stand the test of facts, but it is true that the evolution is extremely slow. For a long time they will have to be treated, not as citizens of a republican State, but as subjects."

MISPLACED AMIABILITY OF THE RUSSIAN PREMIER.

MUCH mystery has been thrown over the question of why the Russian Premier promised land to the peasants, and then never fulfilled his promise. On this account he has been vituperated, accused of lying and treachery, and this when his failure seems due only to too much generosity. Stolypine is not a clever man, says a writer in the London *National Review*, who is styled by the editor "our special commissioner." This writer, who evidently gains his information on the spot, and who says that he can "vouch for the accuracy of the data" which he gives, regards the Premier who is trying to guide Russia through these perilous times as a victim of his own amiability; he is an "easy-going courtier who sees everything through the roseate medium of optimism." He therefore received and accepted with buoyant hopes a plan devised by one of his assistants "for the revival of the Czar's popularity by means of a great money sacrifice to be made by the imperial family. The peasants, he said, want land, and we want the peasants' confidence and cooperation. Let the Czar distribute to those peasants who really need more land certain portions of the appanages whence the imperial family draws the funds requisite for the support of its members."

Mr. Stolypine, with cheerful alacrity, laid this plan before the Czar—a plan by which the privy purse, and the incomes of the Grand Dukes, about \$10,000,000 a year, was to be mulcted by the stroke of a pen. But there were certain very natural reasons why the Czar would not accede to the proposal. Of course, the sanguine "Russian nobleman" would not propose any reimbursement to the Little Father and the Grand Dukes. As our informant says:

"Mr. Stolypine assimilated this idea, worked it up into a definite scheme, and laid it before the Czar with such ethico-political condiments as his own suasive oratory and transparent honesty naturally provided. The lands in question, he said, must be given gratis. No money accounts whatever must arise between Czar and people. His Majesty should bestow the lands freely, generously, and the peasantry would pay him back a hundredfold in gratitude. The result would be most satisfactory. Among other things, enthusiasm for the imperial house would be revived among the masses. Emulation would be aroused among the landlord classes, who would imitate the good example set by the august

occupant of the throne; the agrarian problem, and with it the whole political and social problem, would enter upon a phase which, no longer acute, would afford time and means for the reunion of Czar and people."

Mr. Stolypine received the Czar's refusal with a smile. He did not even do what an ordinary minister would have done—retire. He did not so much as see the point of the argument with which Baron Friederickx opposed the scheme and proved it to be absolutely impossible. Thus:

"The Czar refused to sanction the scheme, and for reasons the conclusive force of which most dispassionate outsiders will probably recognize. But Mr. Stolypine, who withstood the arguments put forward by Baron Friederickx and others, could not withstand the influence of the court. Like Galileo he bowed to the decision of his superiors, and mentally, it may be, ejaculating a *pur si muove* he agreed to dispense with the indispensable specific for his country's ills.

"The amiable weakness of which that incident offers an illustration will surely endear the good-natured Premier to the general run of easy-going Russians, but it seems eminently calculated to deprive him of the confidence of the millions."

IMPERIALISTIC POSSIBILITIES OF SPELLING REFORM.

THE change in governmental spelling inaugurated by President Roosevelt claims the outspoken admiration of a writer in the Paris *Temps*, who sees wide political significance in the change. Phoneticism is the natural way of advance for all languages which use an alphabet, says this writer, and he notes that the French and Spanish languages as well as the German have all made more or less recent movements in this direction.

The main point made by the writer in the *Temps* is that Mr. Roosevelt is trying to make the English or American language more simple to foreigners, and suitable for adoption as the language of diplomacy, thus supplanting the French tongue. The President, we are told, loves his native tongue, but does not think it incapable of improvement or adaptation to the understanding of other nationalities. Thus:

"Mr. Roosevelt is an enthusiastic admirer of the English language. His enthusiasm, however, as might be expected in such a man, is one of vigorous common sense, such as induces a desire

to do something for the tongue, and not sink into the drowsy apathy of excessive conservatism. His worship of his mother tongue has no affinity with that sort of filial piety which finds in mummies an object of adoration. True filial piety is that which does work, as our ancestors have done work, and shows gratitude to ancestors by making their descendants better than they were. Mr. Roosevelt wishes to honor the past of his language by providing for its future. His phoneticism is a far-sighted linguistic patriotism. His aim is that eventually the language of the dominant race shall be acknowledged as the dominant language of the earth."

A learned French philologist, Louis Havet, of the Institute, comments on these words, and genially expands this statement of the President's political aspiration for the improvement of his native tongue. In the *Revue Bleue* (Paris) we find him writing thus:

"Dominant race, dominant language—these expressions somewhat jar on the nerves of any one not an American or an Englishman. We may ardently wish, or perhaps hope, that they will be proved false by future history, just as those who winced at the expression *la grande nation* were reassured and consoled by time, the healer. But Mr. Roosevelt is quite justified in making every effort to render his own language and his own race the dominant language and race. Mr. Roosevelt indeed is not fussy, and is neither a phoneticist nor a philologist by profession. His office is that of an executive head of the State, and it is as a specialist in high politics that he expresses the hope that one way to domination may be found through orthography: 'So simplified, the language will soon triumph over the French as the language of diplomacy.' If then the pacificator of Asia busies himself to modify phonetically the aspect of a great classical idiom, it is not from any regard for the elegant niceties of phonetics, nor from any taste for those etymological affinities which simplification will make so much more apparent, nor from any sentimental attachment to the charming archaisms the new style will restore. What then is the object of the new enthusiasm with which he is inspired? His object is to triumph over a rival idiom, to conquer the world for English. His directing idea is one of the vastest and the most exalted which a statesman of a high order could conceive in these modern days. Some time ago I had occasion in this review to speak of 'great things which lay hidden under small things.' If the expression seems enigmatic I am perfectly convinced that it will soon be made clear in meaning, and that in a very startling manner, by the President of the United States."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*



NICHOLAS AND HIS MANIFESTOES.

"I don't understand why my people are so hard to please. No Czar has ever promised them so much as I have."

—*Jugend* (Munich).



THE DANCE OF DEATH.

Civilians and soldiers, turn by turn, take part in the revelry. They don't know where to step, but must needs on with the dance.

—*Fischietto* (Turin).

FIDDLING AND DANCING.

DEADLOCK BETWEEN CHURCH AND STATE IN SPAIN.

THE publication of a royal decree by Count Romanones, authorizing civil marriage between Catholics as well as others (noticed in THE LITERARY DIGEST, September 22, p. 376), has caused an explosion in Spanish ecclesiastical circles, the echoes of which are heard all over Europe. The Bishop of Tuy, as reported in the Madrid papers, has published a defiant protest against the decree, and been supported in this action by other prelates, notably the Archbishop of Saragossa and the bishops of Baza and Tortosa. While the Cardinal Primate of the Spanish Church has taken no action against the royal decree, Monsignore of Tuy, "one of the most passionate and zealous of Ultramontanes," has quite upset the fat in the fire. The following are the uncompromising terms in which he speaks of Count Romanones's mandate:

"Neither the royal ordinance of a minister nor any other decree issued by the secular power can authorize the faithful to violate the laws of God and of his Church. Civil marriage between Catholics is nothing more than legal concubinage, by which those who enter upon it are maintained in a position of open and permanent rebellion against the church, of whose privileges they are thereby deprived. We should render to Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's, and to God the things that are God's, but we should never forget that God comes before Cæsar."

The Ultramontane papers scoff at the Government because the ministers have not taken, and seem disinclined to take, any steps against the recalcitrant prelate. But the *Liberal* (Madrid) declares that the knell of the State Church has been rung, and altho the Ministry is by no means anticlerical, the separation, as in France, is fated to come. In the words of this radical organ:

"The Bishop of Tuy has, by his pastoral, completed in his own diocese the separation between Church and State which is bound sooner or later to be announced by decree throughout all Spain."

Count Romanones, according to the Paris *Temps*, is anxious to bring the law into operation against the revolting prelate. The majority of the Ministry, we are told, are opposed to extreme measures, and the bishops of Cordova and Santander have issued manifestoes in his support. *El Universo* (Madrid), an Ultramontane organ, scoffingly remarks:

"The punishment of the bishop, in spite of the activity of Count Romanones, Minister of Justice, seems a long time in coming, and we shall see, within a month's time, what will be the outcome of the Government's energy. The conviction seems to be gaining ground that while Count Romanones will find himself in a very uncomfortable position, the bishop will be left in peace to reflect whether he will be haled to the bar of justice or suspended from his office for a fixed period or sentenced to a public reprimand. We do not know, and we do not wish to know, which of these alternatives we may look for. Whatever conclusion may be arrived at in the case, we are personally convinced that before any steps are taken for the disciplining of the bishop, Minister Count Romanones will probably have ceased to be minister."

The Jacobin *Correo Español* declares:

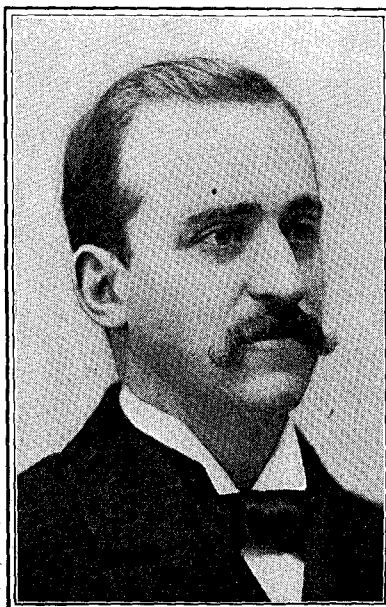
"The present Ministry shrink from coming to any decision on the question of Church and State, altho they make a great clatter about it. So soon as the Bishop of Tuy published his pastoral the clerical organs began to raise their voices in railing against and reviling the Government, and the Government, as usual, meekly held their peace."

The *Temps* (quoted above) declares that its representative at Madrid was assured that if Count Romanones is not supported by

his colleagues to a satisfactory degree, he is resolved to resign. "This would be a victory for the Vatican, and produce a partial crisis presaging the return of the Conservatives to power."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

SLAVERY OF ITALIANS ON BRAZILIAN FARMS.

FOR the last few years Italian peasantry have been encouraged to emigrate to Brazil, and Roman and Florentine reviews have published articles setting forth the advantages of South



COUNT ROMANONES,
Spanish Minister of Justice, whose policy threatens the separation of Church and State in Spain.

America for the exploitation of Italian capital and labor. In the year 1904, we are told, there were 1,100,000 Italians settled in Brazil, 650,000 being in San Paulo, in the south region of the republic. But according to Oreste Ristori, who writes from San Paulo, the condition of the Italian farm laborers in that region is most deplorable. Writing in the *Università Popolare* (Mantua), he speaks of the miserable slavery of his fellow countrymen. They are compelled to work from twelve to fourteen hours a day. The food given them is both unwholesome and insufficient. Physical and moral degeneration has resulted from the horrors of their lot and they have sunk into a condition below that of the brutes. This writer says that altho heavy taxation and capitalistic oppression have driven them to foreign lands, they find after some years in South America that they have merely jumped out of the frying-pan into the fire. To quote:

"On their arrival in Brazil they are distributed through the *fazendas*, or farms, of the country and compelled to labor far beyond their strength, badly fed, lodged like swine in the mud of hovels destitute of light or fresh air. Here they are exposed to the weather, to disease, to all the pestilential vapors of night, with no alleviation for their exhaustion excepting a few hours of sleep between sunset and dawn. After years of weariness and tribulation, our slaves of the soil, those strong and indomitable cultivators of the ground, are no longer recognizable. Their physical constitution is broken, their strength is exhausted, their blood becomes impoverished, their spirit is gone. Even their countenances betray their condition, for privation and suffering have emaciated and turned them into the aspect of skeletons."

The personal liberty of the Italian settlers has become subject to the whims of cruel taskmasters, and the law in San Paulo affords no redress. Mr. Ristori tells us:

"On the *fazendas* the Italian colonists count for nothing. They are merely chattels gifted with the power of locomotion, and their master has absolute right to them, as to the negroes who were formerly his slaves. They are compelled to give up all human rights, to think only of their duty, and to conform to the local estimate of their own inferiority to their Spanish masters, at the risk of being severely punished. Meekness and resignation are indispensable requisites in avoiding the lash of the slave-driver or foreman, and only in this way can the laborers escape from a worse fate."

The "worse fate" is forfeiture of wages, torture, and sometimes death. The laws and the Italian consulate have no protection for the Italian farm hands in San Paulo. Thus:

"The laws of the land, which breathe the spirit of the fullest liberalism, have no force in protecting the Italian colonist. All the guaranties of which we so frequently hear are a mere dead letter as regards him. The police invariably favor the assassins, and the magistrates exculpate them. Their excellencies the Italian consuls dine with the owners of the *fazendas*, and the horrors

of slavery, apparently put a stop to by Brazilian legislation, are actually brought back again, in all their frightful cruelty, and still flourish under the blue sky of the republic."

The Italian colonists of San Paulo are fast degenerating into a condition of quasi-cretinism. They die early. Mr. Ristori predicts that all will eventually perish in such an environment, and concludes with the remark that "in nature there prevails an iron law from whose application no living thing can escape. It is 'either adapt yourself to your environment or die.' Well, in the atmosphere of the *fazendas* all conditions indispensable for the life of the human species are lacking, and without these conditions the Italian colonist must die out and disappear in Brazil."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

Statistics of Russian Crime and Repression.—

The activity of the Russian revolutionary movement may perhaps be measured very fairly from the statistics which the *Birzheveya Vedomosti* (St. Petersburg) professes to have compiled from official telegrams received during four days in the end of September. Eight soldiers, policemen, and officials and 88 private persons were killed in armed riots in different sections of the empire, the wounded being 140. There were 67 political homicides, 9 train-robberies. Robberies were also perpetrated in 2 tramway offices, 3 banks, 2 mills, 7 churches, 17 vodka-shops, 3 post-offices, and 5 stores, and 25 private persons were held up and stripped of money and valuables. In connection with these robberies 29 casualties occurred and 53 arrests were made. The buildings destroyed by fire by the revolutionaries during the same period included 2 mills, 7 country houses, 81 city houses, 15 peasants' huts, and 2 important Government buildings. Sentences of death were passed on 26 revolutionaries, and 17 were condemned to life imprisonment with hard labor. The total number of arrests made amounted to 343. Of revolutionary newspaper editors 4 were condemned to imprisonment and fine. The disturbances made by convicts in the Government prisons resulted in the death of 8 persons, the wounding of 14, and the escape of 11 prisoners.—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*



GRANDMOTHER'S COUNSEL.

MRS. EUROPE—"Now, children, you must not flirt with this young man, for his intentions are selfish. He is not a marrying man."
—*Caras y Caretas* (Buenos Ayres).

The Lesser Powers and Disarmament.—President Roosevelt, in his anxiety for peace and disarmament, does not represent the United States alone, says Baron D'Estournelles de Constant, French Senator and Member of the Court of The Hague; America, North and South, the New World, in short, speak through him. Quoting in *La Revue* (Paris) the words of our President to the effect that an immediate disarmament would be impossible, altho efforts toward an ultimate disarmament could not fail to be advantageous, he declares that Mr. Roosevelt echoes Russian, English, Italian, and French sentiments in favor of a limitation. Mr. De Constant particularly dwells upon the moral influence of the so-called little Powers on the decision of this question. Their rights and the international pledges given them should be considered by the great Powers as serious factors in the problem. He writes:

"We must not omit to count among the natural or professed partisans of limitation those who are somewhat unscientifically classed as little Powers, as if they were not able to speak up right loudly for limitation, and to set us all a most admirable example. The little Powers appeal naturally to the pledges on which they rely for their organization, and to that international justice by which they will be the first to profit. They also ask for the end of this armed peace which is indirectly ruinous to them, because they are compelled at any cost to arm themselves, and to live eternally on the *qui vive*, under the suspended lash of ever-threatening complications, in which their liberty and their existence would become more and more precarious in proportion as might became universally recognized as actual right."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*



ROOSEVELT'S ASPIRATIONS.

Friend Theodore longs for universal peace, the fraternity of nations, disarmament, arbitration, and other fine things. But he still takes delight in the fumes of a fine Havana direct from Cuba.
—*Fischietto* (Turin).

OUR INTENTIONS CARICATURED.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

THE HIGHEST BRIDGE IN THE WORLD.

THIS distinction is awarded by *The American Inventor* (New York, October) to the trolley-bridge now under construction across the famous Royal Gorge, in Colorado, which will be 2,627 feet, half a mile, above the river below. As far as height goes, this little bridge—only 230 feet long—will be in a class by itself, its nearest competitor being the recently completed Zambesi bridge, in Africa, 450 feet in height. Says the paper named above:

"Just at the point where this bridge is to stand, the abysmal chasm is only 50 feet wide at the bottom and 230 feet at the top. The rugged opposite walls rise almost vertically. Through this narrow gorge the waters of the stream rush with resistless force and fury.

"By accurate measurement the new bridge will span the river 2,627 feet above the water; it will be 230 feet long and 22 feet wide. The material will be of flat steel and steel cables such as are utilized in suspension-bridge construction. The curved girders that support the structure will have secure lodgment at each end in the granite sides of the cañon. Sufficient space will be cut out of the solid rock on each side to secure anchorages that nothing short of a violent earthquake can loosen.

"Singular to say the floor of the bridge will be of plate glass $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick, set in strong steel framework. This is to afford visitors an opportunity of seeing objects—the stream, walls of the awful yawning chasm below—without becoming dizzy. On each side of the bridge will be high strong steel railings so that there will be no possible danger of any one falling from this unusual height. One million dollars is the estimated cost of this bridge.

"The work is being done by the Cañon City, Florence & Royal Gorge Interurban Electric Railway Company. An electric line will extend from Cañon City and Florence to the top of Royal Gorge, 11 miles distant, crossing the highest bridge in the world in making the trip. The cañon proper is about seven miles long and is shut in by continuous, semi-perpendicular walls of stone that rise for many hundreds of feet above the roaring waters of the Arkansas River. It is a miniature Grand Cañon of the Colorado. From the summit where the new bridge is being constructed, the view will be one of incomparable grandeur and beauty, aided by the clear, rarefied Colorado atmosphere. The trip from Cañon City to the top of the gorge will be made in about twenty-five minutes over an average maximum 4-per-cent. grade. The ascent by rail will have been 2,800 feet, while the altitude at the summit will be 7,900 feet above sea-level.

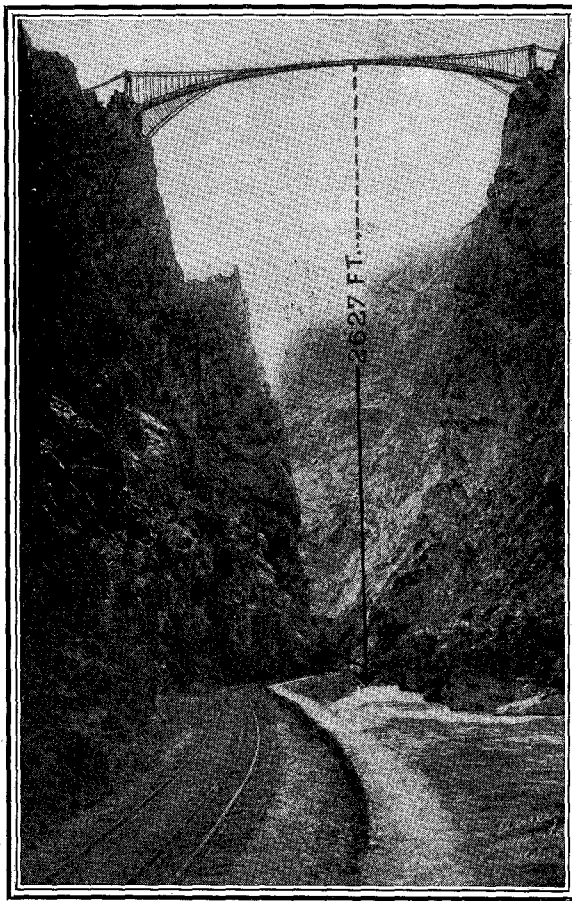
"When once on the south side of the giant gorge, the cars will return to Cañon City over another road of 4-per-cent. grade track 15 miles long. The cars will descend by gravity alone, the speed being controlled by a type of improved brakes."

The Denver & Rio Grande Railroad passes through the gorge nearly half a mile vertically below the suspension bridge. As the width is not sufficient to admit a track alongside the river, the engineers of this road were obliged to devise what is known as "the hanging bridge," supported by rods depending from steel trusses anchored in the rock walls on each side of the stream.

This "hanging bridge," which parallels the stream for 70 feet in the narrowest part of the gorge, has been regarded as one of the great triumphs of railroad engineering. To quote again:

"The spanning of this fearful chasm by a bridge must be recorded as one of the most difficult and dangerous projects yet attempted by engineers. Several years were spent in experimenting with surveyors before the project was deemed at all feasible, or its accomplishment determined upon by the corporation controlling the work. Besides the cost of constructing the bridge, the company are expending \$1,000,000 in developing this new enterprise. For many years the idea of bridging Royal Gorge was deemed preposterous from an engineering point of view. Even the possibility of overcoming the engineering obstacles to be encountered in building a railroad on either side of the Gorge was gravely questioned up to within a few years, comparatively, by the most experienced engineers.

"The work on the bridge and the tracks on both sides of Royal Gorge is being pushed with all practicable speed and it is expected that the Cañon City, Florence & Royal Gorge Interurban Electric Railroad will soon be in active operation."



PROPOSED SUSPENSION BRIDGE ACROSS ROYAL GORGE,
GRAND CAÑON OF THE ARKANSAS.

OUR USELESS RAILWAY SIGNALS.

WHAT is the use of an elaborate and costly system of block signals if they are systematically disregarded, either with or without the approval of the authorities? This is the question that the public and the daily press ask more insistently after each additional collision. That signals are disregarded is admitted by railroad men, who justify it on the ground that otherwise trains could not run on schedule time. Running past signals is

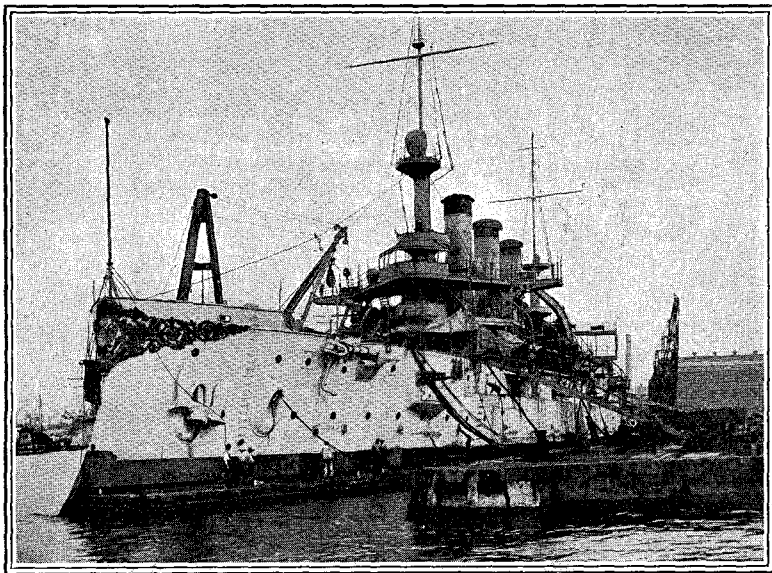
called euphemistically "permissive blocking," which would appear to a layman to be something of an Irish bull. Blocking that permits trains to get past is no blocking at all. That this kind of "permission" is fatal is admitted by an editorial writer in *The Railway and Engineering Review* (Chicago, October 6). He says:

"It may be safely stated that until practise becomes educated to the point of enforcing a dead stop at every block signal set against a train, just as rigorously as tho the signal was a train-order board, there will be occasional collisions in the presence of block signals, no matter how reliably the mechanism may work."

There is a general demand for a system that, in place of merely setting a signal for the engineer to disregard, will actually stop the train when it is on the point of running on an occupied section of track. Such automatic control systems are in use on several urban electric railways in this country and on some steam roads abroad. They have been tried here on trunk roads, but have been rejected, apparently not because they did not work, but because they worked too well; they were not sufficiently "permissive." The following tale, related by the writer quoted above, is of interest:

"There is widespread opposition, or perhaps prejudice, to experiments with automatic train-stop devices, regardless of the expense of installing the same. For this reason only a few trials have been made. About seven years ago we gave some account

of a practical trial of an automatic-stop system which was continued in service some months at Hawley, Ill. . . . Through change of management this apparatus was taken out, and some years later an installation of a similar system was made in connection with several block-signal sections on a heavy-traffic line near Chicago.



UNITED STATES BATTLE-SHIP "CONNECTICUT."

Three years in building, from laying of the keel to date of commission, Sept. 29, 1906. Armament of four 12-inch, eight 8-inch, and twelve 7-inch guns.

These remained in service throughout one winter, and were then abandoned as unsatisfactory to certain of the officials in authority.

"We have never been able to obtain a satisfactory account of this trial, and hence can not give a fair criticism of the installation in all particulars. We have heard, however, from good authority, that the principle of stopping trains at the home-signal posts when the blade stood at danger, regardless of the engineman's inclinations, was unpopular from the start, and that the friends of the system were reduced to a very small party before there had been anything like a reasonable trial of the same. There was no denying, however, that the system did stop the trains, and, on one occasion, all night long, in particular. This behavior of the apparatus caused a very great uproar, with many reports directed to the office of the chief official at an early hour, suggesting the necessity of removing the apparatus forthwith if it was desired to operate trains on schedule time. The investigation which followed, however, showed that the system had done only what it was intended to perform, for all night long a freight car on a side-track had stood just beyond the fouling point, causing the automatic trip to apply brakes on every passing train. Of course this behavior was a very good recommendation for the integrity of the automatic stop, but as there was no readily discernible obstruction in the block it was assumed that the apparatus had gone wrong, and a bad reputation for it had rapidly accumulated before its vindication became known."

Is there any valid objection to the automatic stop? Such installations, the writer tells us, "can not be made and operated without considerable expense," but all improvements cost money. It has also been asked whether, under automatic control, engineers would not "lose some of that vigilance which is essential to the highest degree of discipline," so that if the device should get out of order, an accident might not sometimes occur which under present conditions would be avoided? Says the writer:

"The answer to this question can come only through practical trial of automatic stop devices used in conjunction with block signals, and we have several times urged such practical trials on a more extensive scale than has heretofore been the case."

That the overrunning of signals with fatal results is a train of

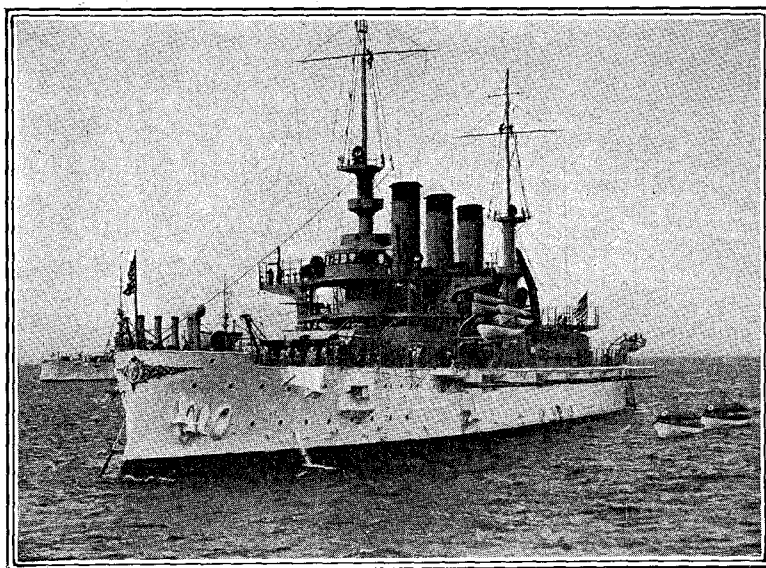
circumstances "only typical of a number of wrecks which have happened under block-signal operation in the past" is asserted by the paper already quoted, and it is of opinion that "the only further step which can be taken is the automatic stopping of trains, so that in the presence of a danger signal the brakes will be quickly applied whether the engineer acts or not."

QUICK CONSTRUCTION AND NAVAL STRENGTH.

THE English naval authorities, to parody the familiar adage, are showing us that "he builds twice who builds quickly"—that speed in construction is an important factor in naval strength. They have built in one short year the most powerful ship in the world, and they regard their success as an additional guaranty of their supremacy on the seas. Their most speedy rival, they believe, could not do what they have done in double the time, and so they can build two ships while that rival is building one, even supposing her plant to be no larger. That quick construction is no mere empty feat of dexterity an editorial writer in *Engineering* (London, September 28) hastens to show. He says of the recent result in England:

"There could not be certainty of success a year ago, when the experiment of rapidly constructing a battle-ship of the *Dreadnought's* size and power was entered upon; the result certainly adds to our credit one more favorable factor in the problem of the maintenance of our sea-power. It is true that much preliminary work had been done on the *Dreadnought* prior to the laying of the keel on October 2, 1905. . . . We prefer therefore, in estimating the time occupied in building the *Dreadnought*, to take the date when the orders were first issued by the Admiralty. Even so, the *Dreadnought* will be running her trials within sixteen months from the final acceptance of the design by the Board of Admiralty, and she will be commissioned within eighteen months of such decision.

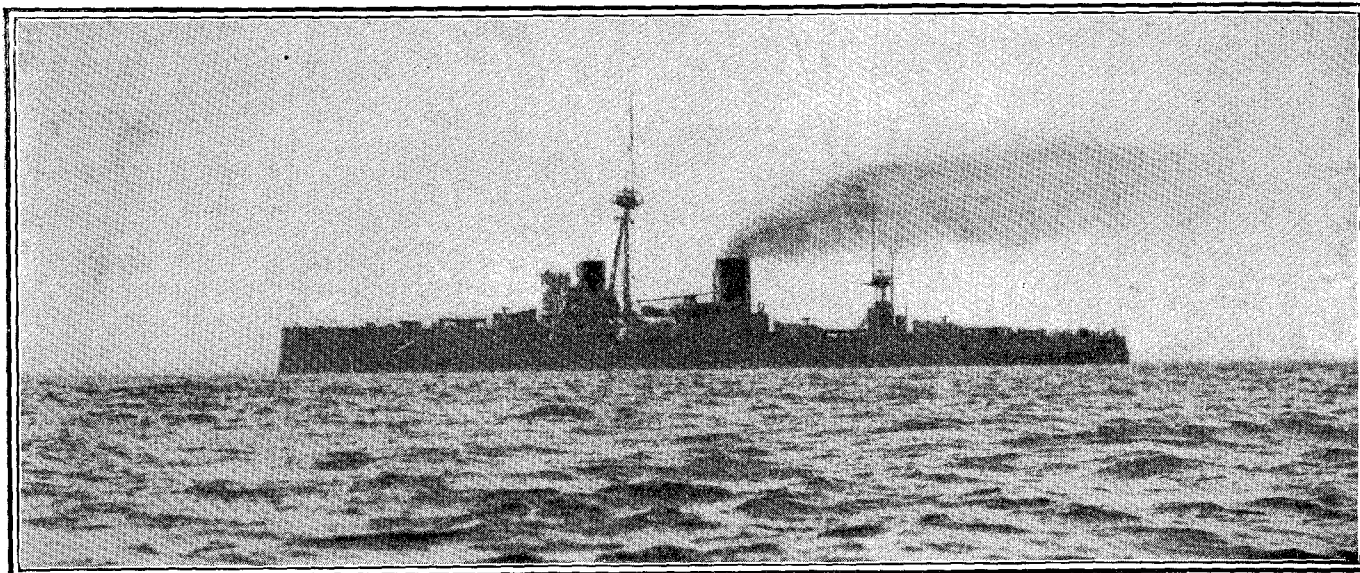
"Can this record be repeated? Can it be made general practice? An affirmative answer to these questions may justify the action of the Admiralty in diminishing, for the moment, the amount of new shipbuilding work, for, as we shall presently show, we can then afford to begin the construction of a ship almost a



UNITED STATES BATTLE-SHIP "LOUISIANA."

Commissioned about the first of June, after a length of time in construction about equal to the *Connecticut's*, its twin ship.

year later than any foreign nation, with the advantage of full knowledge of their design, and still have the vessel ready for war service as soon as such nation. There are eight or nine British firms willing to complete a ship of the *Dreadnought* class in two years and three months; four or five could quite readily undertake



BRITISH BATTLE-SHIP "DREADNOUGHT."

Built in one year, and larger than either the *Connecticut* or the *Louisiana*, having ten 12-inch guns in her armament.

to repeat the performance of completing a *Dreadnought* in eighteen months. This is especially the case with the firms who themselves manufacture the armor, guns, and gun-mountings, as well as the machinery and the hull.

"While Germany continues what is regarded by some as a 'menace' to British naval supremacy, we may wait for such full knowledge of her designs as our Naval Intelligence Department will provide, as we may then not only produce ships superior in fighting qualities, but in greater numbers, and within a much shorter period of time."

The writer takes up statistics compiled by German writers and concludes that it is very doubtful if, with the present facilities, Germany can produce ships in less than two and one-half years. In the past the time taken has ranged between thirty-nine and fifty months, and the ships were, as a rule, of moderate size. France is still slower, tho she has been improving. French battle-ships ten years ago occupied about seven years in construction, while later ships have required an average of five years. The *Patrie*, laid down in 1901, completed her trials a month ago. It is expected that the six new battle-ships now to be ordered will occupy four years in construction. What this all means to the Briton particularly, and what its significance is to the world in general, are brought out in what follows. Says the writer:

"The prospects, therefore, are that in 1908 no Continental nation will have in fighting condition one single ship of the *Dreadnought* type, whereas if the British Admiralty continue the rate of construction attained with the ship to be tried next week, they will then have one squadron made up of six *Dreadnoughts*, and, in addition, a squadron composed of eight ships of the *King Edward VII.* class and two *Lord Nelsons*. The first squadron will have sixty 12-inch guns, with the enormous advantage of a short and easily manipulated fighting-line, while the second squadron will have forty 12-inch guns, and fifty-two 9.2-inch guns. Both will be enormously superior to any squadron of an equal number of ships of any other navy.

"By 1908, too, the British nation will know whether foreign nations accept the olive-branch which it has held out in this year's naval policy, by a relaxation of naval expenditure, without any diminution of determination to ultimately maintain mastery of the sea. If this desire for limiting armaments is not reciprocated, then there will be equal unanimity in continuing building operations to maintain our supremacy at all costs. There should be no mistake about this view. The Sea Lords, who, after all, have the confidence of the nation, will not waver as to the vital principle of supremacy. Foreign nations, and notably the German people, may realize that their continuance in the development of their naval program—involving as it does in their case not only an enormous sum for ships, but something like 10 millions sterling for the

widening of the Kiel Canal—cannot win even the mastery of the German Ocean—the ambition of the 'Admiral of the Atlantic.'"

Where we stand in this matter may be seen from the fact that in the constructive speed-trial between the *Louisiana* and *Connecticut* these two battle-ships occupied not far from three years in building. We are evidently not yet in a position to compete with the English in this kind of contest.

ROOTS AS FOOD-SEEKERS.

AN interesting experiment, showing how the roots of plants vary in length according as plant food is ready at hand in the soil or so far away that it can not be readily obtained, is described in *La Nature* (Paris, September 8) by A. Hébert. Says this writer:

"Every one knows that the root is the underground part of the plant and that it enables the plant to absorb, through its radicular hairs, the mineral matter and perhaps certain organic substances in dissolution in the water of the soil. This solution thus passes into the plant and nourishes its various organs.

"These roots . . . are larger or smaller according to the species and according to various special conditions which we shall note presently; but if they are torn up, only a very small fraction is obtained. When it is desired to measure the exact length of roots, the process introduced by Dehérain must be employed: various seeds are cultivated on a terrace about 6 feet high, then at the proper moment the earth is cut away at the foot so that the roots may be freed of adherent soil by washing them with a garden syringe. They may then be examined easily.

"By this process it has been shown that the roots of wheat at the end of winter reach the length of 1.5 to 2 meters [about 5 to 6½ feet], and that those of clover fifteen months old go to a depth of 1.1 meter [3½ feet]. One of the causes that tend to lengthen roots is dryness of the soil; we have here one of the most effective means of defense for the plant against drought, or it may thus seek water in the subsoil, at as great a depth as necessary.

"Another cause of exaggeration in the length of roots is the poverty of the soil in nutritive matter. In this connection an interesting experiment may be mentioned. Three test-tubes . . . were filled respectively with well-washed sand, with exhausted soil from a cultivated field that had not been fertilized for fifteen years, and with good rich earth. In each of these receptacles were planted five seeds of colza, and the soil was kept damp by watering frequently with distilled water, so that no nutriment might be introduced in this way. The experiment was begun on June 15 and ended on July 28; on the latter date the earth was removed from the tubes without injuring the roots and the plants were then photographed. The roots of the colzas grown in sand reached 35

to 40 centimeters [14 to 16 inches] in length, while in the exhausted soil they stopped at 25 or 30 centimeters [10 or 12 inches], and in the good soil at 15 centimeters [6 inches]. The development of the parts above ground was inverse to this. In these phenomena there was no question of moisture, since all the plants were watered regularly, but purely one of nutrition, the roots being obliged to seek their nutriment at a distance in the sand and exhausted soil, while they found it near at hand in the good soil.

"The plants were afterward dried and the organic and mineral matters were determined. . . . The results show that the ratio of the weight of roots to that of stem diminishes as the quality of the soil improves. The matter absorbed in the good and bad soils is sensibly equal, but with predominance of the root over the stem in the case of the exhausted soil. In each case the total matter absorbed was twice that furnished by the sand.

"Here we have a cause and a very clear explanation of the difference of length in the roots of the same plant in various kinds of soil. The poorer the soil, the more the root is forced to extend itself to seek nutriment. The struggle for life shows itself in all nature, as well in the plant as in the animal world; the experiment just described is a new proof of this fact."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE CAUSE OF CAISSON DISEASE.

OWING to the number of engineering works that are now being prosecuted in and around New York with the aid of compressed air, public notice has been especially directed to the so-called "caisson disease," or the "bends" as it has been popularly named, which is apt to attack men working in an atmosphere under pressure. It is now quite certain that the trouble is caused, not by the pressure itself, but by its sudden relief on passage too quickly into the open air. The following explanation, quoted from *The Evening Post* (New York) in *Cassier's Magazine* (New York, October), puts the matter clearly:

"Recent autopsies performed upon human beings killed by caisson disease indicate that the 'bends' is caused by air bubbles in the blood, as those bubbles have been found in the heart, blood-vessels, and various tissues and organs. Air bubbles may seem very harmless, and it may be asked how they are capable of producing such profound disturbances and often death.

"The realization of the serious consequences of air in the circulating blood is as old as Galen, and the danger of allowing air to enter certain veins in the course of surgical operations is guarded against by modern surgeons. If by any chance air as a bubble—that is, in contrast to absorbed or dissolved air—is in the circulating blood-stream, it acts like a foreign body. The bubble may pass along for a distance, but at some point it will block the circulation of the blood by obstructing a small artery. Should the air bubble lodge in a vessel of the brain through which the blood passes to nourish some important center, as that which controls respiration, then the brain center would at once cease to function. The individual stops breathing, and death ensues. The same is true of an air embolus in the heart. But if the circulation to centers that are not vital is impeded, the other symptoms of the disease are manifested, pains in the limbs and joints and various degrees of paralysis.

"In the less severe forms of 'bends,' complete recovery of health is not unusual, because in the course of a little time the air is reabsorbed into the tissue fluids, and those parts which have suffered as a result of starvation in having the blood-stream cut off from them are again restored to normal. Only in the case of the nervous system, where regeneration of injured tissue is especially difficult, do permanent injuries result.

"If the man who has been in a caisson for several hours under a pressure of two or more atmospheres passes quickly through the decompression lock—so quickly that the air is not held in solution in the blood, but escapes in bubbles in the tissues—this free air causes, if not death, a train of severe and dangerous symptoms. Physicians have been somewhat slow in accepting the explanation of 'bends,' probably because the facts seem more tangible to a physicist than to one trained to medicine, and also because the observation of cases in the hospital has revealed little in explanation of the disease and nothing as to means of treatment. In fact, 'bends' is a condition which need almost never occur.

"Leonard Hill and Macleod, two physiologists of the London Hospital, have repeatedly placed monkeys in a small caisson and subjected them to a pressure of eight atmospheres (117.6 pounds per square inch) without any apparent injury to the animals. These investigators, however, allowed two hours for decompression from this high pressure, which is much more than is ordinarily used in any engineering construction. It is the belief at present that at least fifteen minutes for each atmosphere of pressure should be taken in order to be within the bounds of safety, but whether this precaution will ever be rigidly observed is questionable; and it would be safe to say that the men themselves, as much as any construction company, would object to a period of a half hour spent in a decompression lock, when there is a possibility that no harm would come if only five minutes were allowed for the operation."

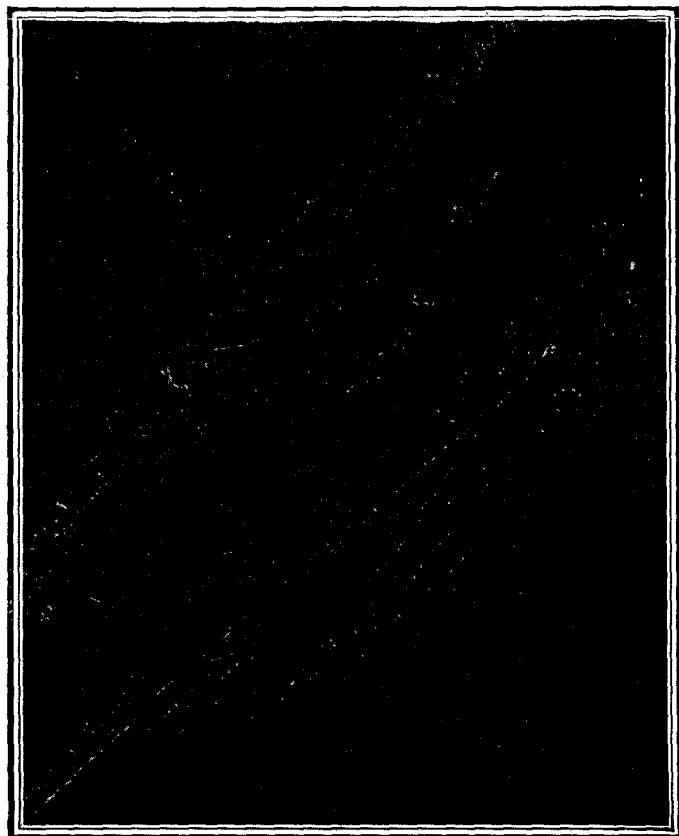
TO INCREASE HOLLAND ONE-EIGHTH.

THE dream of the Hollander—the reclamation of the Zuyder Zee—is now approaching realization, we are told by an editorial writer in *Engineering* (London, September 28)—that is, legislation looking toward the beginning of work has now been secured. The Zuyder Zee is nearly one-sixth as large as the whole of Holland, and enough of it will be turned into dry land to make the country larger by one-eighth. This huge drainage scheme has been under discussion twenty years, during which time the plans have been considerably altered and modified. Says the paper named above:

"The present Zuyder Zee is the outcome of a number of floods, the area which it now comprises having originally been firm land, with only a moderate-sized lake; but the North Sea by degrees swamped the whole district, its ravages, of which accounts are recorded as far back as one hundred years before Christ, culminating in the floods of 1170, 1277, 1287, 1337, and 1362. It has long been the ambition of the Dutch to restore their country to what may be considered its original size, and in some thirty years they hope to have compassed it. The area of Holland at present is about 33,000 square kilometers [about 10,000 square miles], and that of the Zuyder Zee 5,250 square kilometers; the depth varies from about 11 feet to about 20 feet at the deepest; it is proposed to leave a lake of some 1,200 square kilometers, but the rest, excepting, of course, the necessary canals, will, according to the present plan, be transformed into marsh-land. The first and most vital part of the work is the construction of a dam, nearly 20 miles long, proceeding from Ewjk, in North Holland, by way of the island of Wieringen, to Piaam, in Friesland. This dam, which, it is calculated, will take some eight years to complete, will turn the Zuyder Zee into a lake. The breadth of this dam, 18 feet above the level of the sea, will be 30 feet, and on its inner slope it is proposed to construct a double-lined railway and a roadway 20 feet broad. It goes without saying that this will be a very difficult dam to build, considering the always present risk of floods and the power of the breakers. Simultaneously with the work on the dam, the canalization of the area inside it will be taken in hand. The laying dry of the area to be reclaimed will, according to the present calculations, extend over some twenty-four years, and will be done piece by piece, it not being considered advisable to go ahead with a second piece until the first has been covered with vegetation. The Dutch have immense experience in this kind of work, and have always acquitted themselves exceedingly well. The cost of the whole undertaking is calculated at about £12,500,000, but in spite of this heavy expenditure, the undertaking will no doubt prove very remunerative, in case no accidents befall it."

Dust-Fog from Vesuvius.—A phenomenon which occurred at Paris and which was no doubt caused by the eruption of Vesuvius is described by Stanislas Meunier, the well-known authority upon meteorological effects. Says *The Scientific American* (New York, September 29):

"On the morning of April 11 a dry and yellowish fog extended over the city. It was strong enough to interfere with the navigation on the Seine, and the sun appeared under a peculiar aspect.



LOS ANGELES AND PASADENA.—A MOUNTAIN VIEW BY NIGHT.

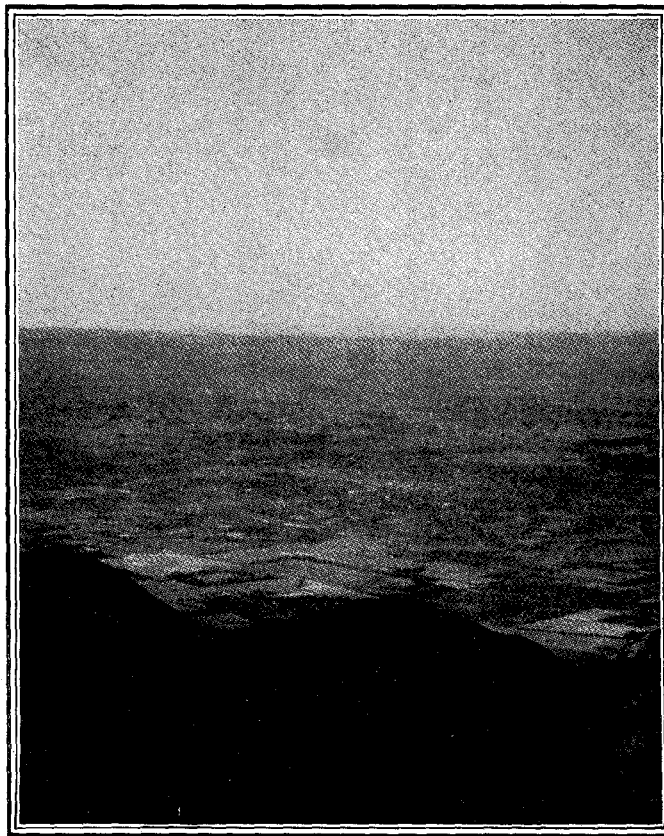
Supposing that this phenomenon might be caused by the eruption of Vesuvius, Mr. Meunier placed upon the roof of his dwelling a series of plates covered with glycerin so as to retain the floating dust. These plates when treated with water gave a rather abundant deposit in which soot and organic matter were visible to the naked eye. The fine portion of the deposit, which was separated by the Thulet heavy liquid, gave an extremely fine sand, and a microscopic examination of this confirmed Mr. Meunier's idea. Comparison of this sand with the ash sent up by Vesuvius in 1822, of which he had a sample, showed a complete identity with the latter. The main difference consists in the presence of some perfectly spherical globules of oxidized iron in the Paris dust. We may, therefore, admit that the fog seen in Paris was caused by the very fine dust sent up from Vesuvius."

A TERRESTRIAL CONSTELLATION.

AN interesting reproduction of a telescopic photograph of far-distant cities by night is published in *The Technical World Magazine* (Chicago) under the caption "The Milky Way of the Earth." A view of the same region by day is given for comparison. Says this magazine:

"How the myriad twinkling lights of a large city would look to an astronomer twenty miles from the earth is shown in the accompanying remarkable photograph. The picture was taken on a dark night with the famous Bruce photographic telescope, located on Mount Wilson in California. The photograph shows the lights of the two cities of Pasadena and Los Angeles, as they lie stretched out in the valley below the mountain. At first glance even the practised astronomer might be excused for thinking it a photograph of distant star clusters and misty groups of nebulae.

"It is noticeable that the lights of Los Angeles, fifteen miles away, are more brilliant than those of Pasadena, only nine miles from the base of the mountain. This is due to the greater number of arc lights used in the more distant city. The almost continuous lines of light in and between the cities are caused by rapidly moving electric cars. The second photograph shows the same view by daylight. Pasadena looks almost microscopic, while Los Angeles, lying on the horizon line, is scarcely to be made out. On a clear day the sparkling waters of the Pacific Ocean can be distinguished in the remote distance."



THE SAME VIEW BY DAY.

To Regulate "Wireless."—Delegates representing thirty-one governments have assembled in Berlin, by invitation of the German Government, to agree, if possible, regarding the exchange of messages by the various systems of space-telegraphy and to define the bases on which private wireless telegraph companies may operate with the consent of governments. Says an editorial writer in *The Railway and Engineering Review* (Chicago, October 6):

"The conference is a result of the Marconi company having refused to allow its stations to do business with persons using other than Marconi appliances. Germany will propose to the conference that an international bureau shall be established for the control of wireless telegraphing; that each wireless station must be connected with the ordinary telegraphs by special lights; that the conditions under which wireless stations shall work with companies that do not subscribe to the conclusions of the conference shall be laid down by the conference; that governments which do not adhere to the convention may do so later; and that when controversies arise over the interpretation or application of the convention they shall be submitted by arbitration."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"THE lowest temperature yet recorded," says *Merch's Report* (New York, October), "is, we believe, that reached recently by K. Olszewski in an attempt to liquefy helium. By the aid of solid hydrogen he cooled the gas to -250° C. under 180 atmospheres' pressure; then, suddenly releasing the pressure to that of the atmosphere, a degree of cold was created which, by calculation from Laplace and Poisson's formula, amounted to -271.3° C. Helium, however, did not liquefy, and he accordingly assumes that its boiling-point must be below -271° , and that there is but little prospect of reducing it to a liquid."

"THE consumption of drugs in the war carried on in the Far East is one of importance," says *Red Cross Notes*. "Quite early in the war upward of 100,000 ounces of quinin were demanded, and stocks of bismuth subnitrate and sodium salicylate were exhausted. Fifty thousand large cases of medical supplies were shipped from Japan at one time. The demands for adhesive plaster, gauze, cotton, and other surgical dressings have been enormous, and supplies difficult to secure. Two million pills a day have been supplied by the army's tablet and pill works in Tokio, Japan. The Government of Japan purchased all of the available stock of beechwood creosote, which is made into pills, and each soldier is required to take one a day to prevent dysentery. Each soldier carries a tin containing 90 pills and they are labeled 'Russian Expedition Pills.' The Government of Japan at one time purchased one hundred thousand pounds each of carbolic acid and corrosive sublimate."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE HAYSTACK CENTENNIAL.

THE celebration early this month at North Adams and Williamstown, Mass., as well as in London, Shanghai, and Bombay, of the hundredth anniversary of the famous "haystack prayer-meeting" serves again to focus attention upon the work of American foreign missions. The event thus commemorated was fully described in *THE LITERARY DIGEST* of April 7, and it is enough to repeat that a chance gathering of five Williams-College students for shelter during a thunder-shower resulted shortly in the formation of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, which means practically the inception of the foreign-missionary movement in this country. The site of the haystack is marked by a monument which designates it "the birthplace of American foreign missions," and records the names of the five students—Samuel J. Mills, James Richards, Francis L. Robbins, Harvey Loomis, and Byram Green. Dr. Edward Warren Capen, writing in *The Bibliotheca Sacra* (Oberlin), describes the original "haystack meeting" as a focal event. Thus:

"In that group of young men converged the light of nearly two centuries of interest in missions, while from it have come the rays of the brilliant missionary achievements of the century just closing. Behind it were the desultory labors of the missionary workers of the whole colonial period, and the opening years of the national period; before it were the systematic labors of the well-organized and efficient leaders of the American missionary movement."

Of the principles and methods of these early missionary leaders Dr. Capen says:

"To be sure, their theology is not that which is popular in these days. There was a sense of the awfulness of sin and of man's need of an atonement which has been largely lost. They preached the doctrine of eternal suffering in a way which sounds strange in our ears. They were sticklers for dogma beyond us moderns. They believed non-Christian religions to be the work of the evil one. At least many of the missionaries themselves thus agreed with the prevailing theology of their day rather than with that of ours. At the same time, there were a loftiness of aim and a breadth of sympathy upon the part of the officials and leading missionaries which well-nigh amaze us.

"We have been wont to believe that this is the day of federation and union of churches, and that a hundred years ago sectarianism was rife. The fact is that in the early years of the last century denominational lines were drawn less sharply than they have been since. There was a closeness of cooperation between Congregationalist and Presbyterian, between Congregationalist and Baptist, at least in Eastern Massachusetts, which we little appreciate. That was the day of interdenominational movements, such as the Bible, education, and Sunday-school societies."

We learn further that the Board instructed its missionaries, in their relations with the heathen, "to preserve yourselves from all fastidiousness of feeling and of deportment; to avoid every occa-

sion of unnecessary offense, or disgust to those among whom you may sojourn; and in regard to all matters of indifference, or in which conscience is not concerned, to make yourselves easy and agreeable to them." "In teaching the Gentiles," they were further cautioned, "it will be your business, not vehemently to declaim against their superstitions, but, in the meekness and gentleness of Christ, to bring them as directly as possible to the knowledge of divine truth."

The recent celebration in Massachusetts was under the auspices of the American Board of Commissioners. Secretary Barton, discussing the present situation in the mission field, stated that the most serious political conditions faced by any of the missions of the Board at present are in South Africa, where the so-called 'Ethiopian movement' has stirred up the native Zulus.

The Rev. Dr. Arthur Judson Brown, of New York, in his address, called attention to a new factor in missionary work. As reported in the *Springfield Republican* he spoke in part as follows:

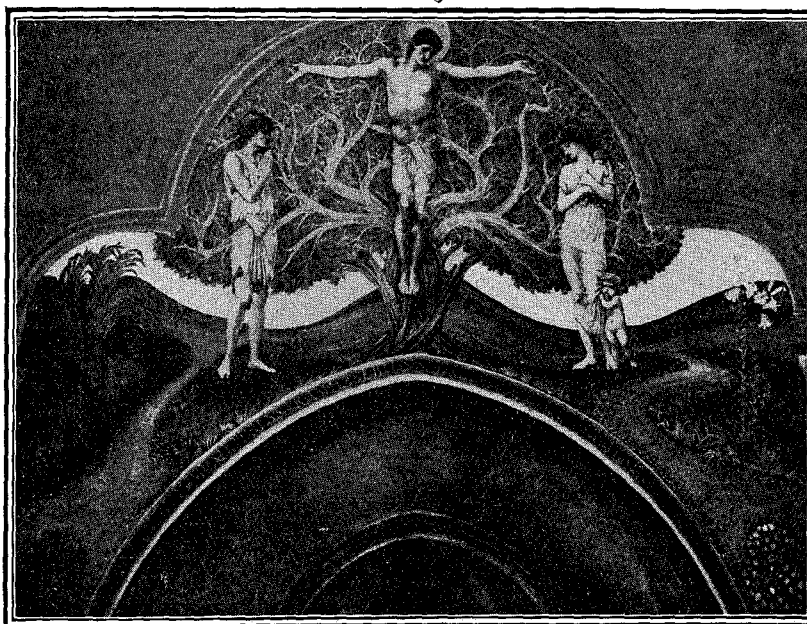
"We must recognize the part that the growing native church ought to have in the work of direct evangelization. In the past, the typical missionary has been primarily an evangelist to the heathen. He had to be, for his was often the only voice from whom the message could be heard and his work was necessarily individualistic. The missionary has been paramount. The mission and the Board have been expected to run everything. If anything was wanted, the Board was asked for it. But as the result of faithful evan-

gelism a native church has now been created, and from now on we must concede its proper share of responsibility for making the Gospel known, and more and more definitely our missionary policy should emphasize the training of a native ministry for this purpose. We should avoid as far as possible identifying Christianity with questions on which Christians disagree. And in the matter of the creed and government of the native church, we must more clearly recognize the right of each autonomous body of Christians to determine certain things for itself."

BURNE-JONES MOSAICS IN THE AMERICAN CHURCH AT ROME.

THE now nearly completed mosaics which were designed by the late Sir Edward Burne-Jones for the American Episcopal Church of St. Paul in Rome are described in an illustrated article in the *New York Churchman*. The church itself, we are told, is pointed out to the Baedeker-guided or personally conducted tourist as one of the sights of that famous city; and the writer reminds us that it stands practically as a monument to the zeal and devotion of the late Dr. Nevin, through whose activities it was completed and dedicated in 1878. Prior to 1870 no Protestant place of public worship was tolerated within the Roman walls. It is interesting to note that among the articles placed beneath the corner-stone, which was laid in 1873, was a copy of *The Churchman*. The Burne-Jones mosaics, which constitute the church's interior decoration, are notable even in such a storehouse of art as Rome. By way of description we read:

"Outside the great arch of the chancel, immediately beneath the



From article in "The Churchman," Oct. 6th, 1906.

THE TREE OF LIFE.

Mosaic in St. Paul's Church, Rome, designed by the late Sir Edward Burne-Jones.

roof, is seen the Annunciation. Beyond is the crucified Christ, boldly conceived as fixed, not upon any of the customary forms of the cross, but on a Tree of Life, whose branches cover the whole heaven. Adam, with sheaves of garnered wheat, is seen on the one side of the crucified, on the other Eve with her children and lilies to symbolize blessed Mary, the second Eve. Beyond this arch, in the semi-dome of the apse, is seen above a glory of angels, and, below, the enthroned Christ, surrounded by seraphic figures, holding in his hand the terrestrial globe. Fountains of life spring from beneath the throne, but are separated from it by a strongly defined arch, as tho to divide the spiritual realm above from the earth below. On either side are two attendant figures representing the four Archangels, each figure ten feet in height. Three of them appear distinctly in our illustration, the fourth, partly hidden on the extreme left, is given a special illustration. Above the outer arch are inscribed in Latin the words of the angelic salutation; above the inner arch, also in Latin, are the words: 'In the world ye shall have tribulation; but be of good cheer, I have overcome the world.'

THE CHURCH PROBLEM IN SAN FRANCISCO.

DIFFICULTIES and delay are attending the rebuilding of churches in San Francisco, and the situation thus created suggests to *The Christian Work and Evangelist* (non-sectarian, New York) an opportunity to test by actual application the principle of church federation. The reconstruction of the churches lags, we are told, not because of indifference on the part of the people, but because the means are not at command. Says the paper named above:

"It would seem as if church federation might have something to say here. At least it would seem to be desirable that the principles of church comity and church federation, which have been carefully taught and to a good degree tested during the past ten or fifteen years, should be brought to bear in San Francisco, at least in the interest of economy of resources, no new church being built in any but strategic points, no money being wasted by the crowding of churches in any given section. Published lists show that nearly a hundred church buildings were destroyed by earthquake or fire. Many of these were exceedingly costly, and it is probable that the more expensive ones were more or less massed in certain districts. If now a church federation could be formed, or, if it already exists, as is quite possible, if its leading members, drawn from every denomination, could canvass the whole ground, and, employing that almost prophetic business sense that can forecast the probable movement of population during the next few years, could mark the sites where churches would be most needed, say for a score of years to come, the city might be rechurched at the minimum of expense and with the maximum of effectiveness. . . .

"Probably there never was before, and it is to be hoped that there will not soon again be, so large and so notable an opportunity for putting to a test those principles of federation which have been so much admired and so widely taught, as a matter of theory, within recent years. Happily there has been time enough and experience enough to reduce these principles to practicable form, and to raise up a body of experts in their execution. The National Federation might very properly lend a helping hand here. But California herself, and in especial the University at Berkeley, can furnish the competent leader if the good folk of San Francisco are willing to follow."

Two obstacles, it appears, stand in the way of so ideal a plan,

but neither of these appears to *The Christian Work and Evangelist* as fatal. We read:

"In the first place, tho churches were swept away, the land they stood on remains; it is the property of the churches, and the most natural site for rebuilding. This should not prove a serious obstacle, for land can be sold or exchanged, even under existing circumstances, in San Francisco, and perhaps the more readily because of existing circumstances. . . .

"Far more serious, apparently, is the denominational question. Every denomination desires to be represented in every locality. It is just here that the principles of federation, and the influence for some years past of the federation idea, ought to be potent."

We learn from *The Sacred Heart Review* that the Roman Catholics have erected temporary structures on the old sites of their churches and schools. These structures, says the paper quoted, are inexpensive and temporary "because of the uncertainty as to where the residence centers of population will be in the new San Francisco."

PERSECUTION AS AN INTELLECTUAL HELP.

MOTIVES of self-preservation and zeal for the propagation of the faith brought the leaders of the early church to make concessions to pagan learning which otherwise the character of their faith would have repudiated. Such a view is presented by Geraldine Hodgson, of University College, Bristol, in a work called "Primitive Christian Education." Persecution, strangely enough, was one of the agencies which tended to enlarge the narrow circle to which Christian learning seemed "by its source and prejudices" predestined. Cut off from the main stream of life, timid and distrustful as Christianity was in its earliest days, the danger arose that it would "produce nothing but treatises on mysticism or polemical pamphlets." Persecution, on the other hand, "forced it to associate with men of the world in order to overcome them," obliged it "to choose defenders who could command attention." "Instead of obscure devotees

and solitary theologians, it sought, at the bar and in the schools, for rhetoricians, philosophers, and lawyers." Enlarging upon this point, she quotes Mr. Boissier, author of "La Fin du Paganisme." Thus:

"These men of affairs and of the world brought Christianity into the full light of day, and forced it into the public arena. They realized that if they would be understood, they must use the language of the people to whom they spoke. They found it natural and lawful to fight their enemies with those enemies' weapons, they summoned philosophy and rhetoric to the defense of their threatened cause; and thus that mingling of ancient thought and new doctrine, which otherwise must have required time and labor, was suddenly accomplished. When once the example was set with such marvelous brilliancy, Christian literature hesitated less and less to make use of the resources of antiquity; and since it had noble ideas to put into these empty molds, it produced, from the first, treatises markedly superior to those of the pagan sophists and rhetoricians who, for the most part, had already exhausted their matter."

Tertullian's solution of the difficulty presented in attempting to commingle Christian faith and pagan learning is described as



From article in "The Churchman," Oct. 6th, 1906.

ARCHANGEL, DETAIL OF MOSAIC "CHRISTUS VICTOR,"

By Sir Edward Burne-Jones, in St. Paul's Church, Rome.

"quaint." Christians may not *teach* literature, he says, but they may *learn* it. His reasons for this illogical conclusion are two:

"1. If a believer teach literature, while he is teaching doubtless he commends, while he delivers he affirms, while he recalls he bears testimony to the praises of idols interspersed therein. . . . But when a believer *learns* these things, if he is already capable of understanding what idolatry is, he neither receives nor allows them; much more if he is not yet capable.

"2. It is easier, too, for the pupil not to attend, than for the master not to frequent, the rest of the defilements incident to the schools from public and scholastic solemnities."

THE REAL ISSUE IN "ADVANCED" THEOLOGY.

THE cardinal principles of Evangelical Protestantism are really at stake in the present struggle between "advanced" and conservative theology in Germany, asserts Prof. George H. Schodde, of Columbus, Ohio. Nothing can be further from the truth, he maintains, than the claim that "advanced" theology is a legitimate development of sound evangelical principles and can be accepted without serious damage to the traditional faith of the church. Writing in the *New York Observer* (undenominational) he goes on to show the intrinsic points of difference between the two positions. Protestantism, he explains, stands or falls with its two historical principles, namely: The formal, which declares that the Scriptures are the final court of appeal in all matters of faith and life; and the material, which teaches that man is justified by faith only, without any merits of his own. He then goes on to say:

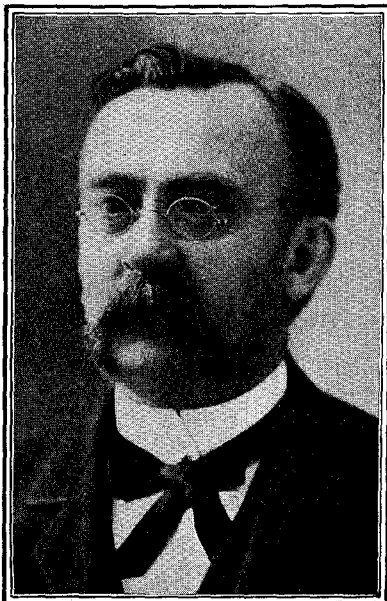
"These are the *articuli stantis et cadentis ecclesiae*, and both of these are irreconcilable with teachings of the critical theology of the day. In regard to the formal principle, it is almost a work of supererogation to show that for the critic the 'Thus saith the Lord' in the Scriptures are not to be finally decisive. If the books of the Bible are not a revelation in the sense that they are a divinely inspired record of God-given truth, but only a literature in which are recorded the development of the religious ideas and feelings of Israel, then the *ipse dixit* of the Word can not settle all matters of faith and life. It is then the interpreter's duty to glean out of this mass of reports, including fact and fiction, myth, fable, *præfrander*, and the like, such religious truths as he may for some reason or other accept, but which he does not accept simply because it is found in these books. In perfect consistency with these views of the Scriptures modern theology rejects the 'juridic' authority of the Word. It has not yet been able to agree on another principle as a foundation for its faith to take the place of the discarded Biblical, but efforts are made in this direction. Some have thought of 'Christian consciousness,' while the majority appeal to the 'historic Christ,' who is generally the Jesus of the Synoptic gospels, the Revealer of the love of the Father, without, however, the Christology of the Fourth Gospel or the Atonement of St. Paul. At most he is the great moral model and incentive, an ethical ideal, but not the Eternal Son of the Father.

"Equally subversive of the material principle of the Reformation are the views of 'advanced' theology. Under the spell of the 'historical principle,' i.e., of a more or less purely naturalistic development idea, the proposal is to return to the original Christianity of Jesus himself. Paul is seriously in disfavor with the modern reconstructionist of primitive Christianity; his atonement theory, together with all that it presupposes and implies as to the subjects of sin, the person and work of Christ, is regarded as having been added by him, and thereby he has perverted the original teachings of Jesus. . . .

"In this new faith Christ's rôle is merely that he revealed the fact to mankind that God is a loving God and is not angry on ac-

count of sin. 'God's wrath' is only that future anger that will be felt when men refuse to believe in the love of God. In this sense Christ is still the 'Redeemer,' because he saves us from this sad ignorance concerning the real state of God's heart, and it is from this point of view that we can understand how the followers of Ritschl have been calling sin 'ignorance.' Probably one of the most remarkable things about this whole new school is the fact that they claim to represent not only original Christianity but also originally Protestantism, and that they reproduce the position of

the real tho not of the 'scholastic' Luther. They, indeed, retain Luther's theological terminology, but discard the substance of Luther's doctrine.



PROF. GEORGE H. SCHODDE.

"Advanced" theology in Germany, he states, retains Luther's theological terminology while discarding the substance of Luther's doctrine.

SOCIALISM AND THE ENGLISH CATHOLIC REVIVAL.

IT was the revived Roman-Catholic Church that first recognized and did justice to the working classes of the nineteenth century in England, writes Mr. Georges Goyan in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* (Paris). Cardinal Manning, we are told, drew his socialism from the Bible. "Moses has made me a radical," he once exclaimed. In one of his letters this Archbishop of Westminster is quoted as saying, "God grant we may not be looked upon as underlings of the plutocracy, instead of being guides and protectors of the poor!" With Manning the revival of English Catholicism had reached a stage which rendered the church strong enough to cope with the rich industrial class. He made himself the mouthpiece and advocate of the poor.

The "haughty elegance of the English clergyman" kept him, as an officer of the Established Church, from standing up for the rights of labor and of the poor, says Mr. Goyan, altho the Ritualists, who really derived their inspiration from Roman-Catholic standards, showed many socialistic inclinations. These statements he confirms by citing the results of an inquiry made by Mr. George Haw, an English publicist, into the position taken by Protestant ministers in England with regard to the labor question. Mr. Haw interviewed workingmen and clergymen of the Church of England. The result of this investigation Mr. Goyan summarizes as follows:

"Ecclesiastics of high rank, like Dean Kitchin, did not hesitate to admit that there was too much stiffness, too patronizing an air exhibited toward the proletariat by Anglican clergymen, who seemed to be unaware that England had become a democracy. 'Religion in Catholic Ireland,' remarked a Labor candidate, Mr. George Lansbury, 'is a more real thing for the poor than in England.' Most of the Anglican laymen questioned by Mr. Haw did not disguise their antipathy for the social formality and 'respectability' of the official church. They exhibited a keen state for ritualism and expressed an opinion that profound changes would be necessary before Anglicanism could have any influence in the new social movement. 'The laboring classes,' it was remarked, 'look upon the English Church as a vast conservative club, opposed to the rights of labor. If these classes show any religious activity, it is under the influence of some High Church priest, full of evangelical zeal, and with pronounced socialistic tendencies.' Notice that the profession of ritualistic views and the desire for earnest social reform go together, i.e., that the section of the English Church which most readily adopts Roman-Catholic usages in worship, etc., is most likely to exercise a beneficent influence on the English masses. Is not the Catholic revival, as it manifests itself in this English phase, by an incursion into the domain of political economy, likely to inaugurate and develop even in the Anglican Church, a revival of social Christianity in the interests of the laboring classes?"—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

LETTERS AND ART.

A NEW AMERICAN DRAMATIST.

THE metropolitan press indulges itself in unwonted enthusiasm over the first acting play from the pen of William Vaughn Moody, whose verse had already won him a distinctive and distinguished place in the hearts of all alert lovers of poetry.



MR. WILLIAM VAUGHN MOODY.

Already famous as a poet, his first acting play puts him, according to some of the writers, in the front rank of contemporary dramatists.

ber or in execution, except only Pinero's "His House in Order." Mr. Moody, as the same writer points out, has not ceased to be a poet in essaying the stage. Thus, altho the play is written in the simplest and most unaffected prose, the author "has applied the finesse and precision essential in the true poetic craft to the no less rigid and requiring task of the dramatist." The daring and unusual plot is thus outlined by Mr. Acton Davies:

"*Ruth Jordan*, an Eastern girl, from Massachusetts, is by accident left alone on her brother's ranch in Arizona. Three men, all drunk and more or less desperate, break into the cabin. Their intention is obvious. Two of them are Mexican greasers, the other is an American. The girl, desperate, turns to the drunken American and declares that if he will protect her from the others she will marry him. He agrees. He shoots one Mexican and appeases the other with a chain of gold nuggets. After his bargain has been made the woman weakens. She picks up his pistol and is about to kill herself. But her courage fails her. She loves her life too much; she cries and goes out with the drunken man into the night, to be married by the nearest magistrate.

"The second act, nearly a year later, finds her on her husband's place in another part of Arizona. Gold has been found on the mountain-side. He is a rich man. But *Ruth*, with her New-England conscience working overtime, loathes his riches more than his poverty. Unknown to him she makes a living for herself by plaiting baskets which she sells during his absence over at the big hotel. The man is honestly in love with her and she, tho she fights against it, really loves him. She made life miserable for him, tho. She feels that she is only a chattel, a thing that he has bought for a few gold nuggets, and finally, when her brother and sister track her to the mountain-top, the husband puts the case plainly before her. He gives her her choice and she chooses to go east with them.

"The final act takes place in her old Massachusetts home. A child has been born to her, but she can not bear the sight of it. Her mother—a character which dear old Mrs. Whiffen makes uncommonly sweet and motherly—has sent for the husband. He is waiting in the other room when, for the first time, *Ruth* tells her mother and brother the true circumstances of her marriage. The

"The Great Divide," asserts Acton Davies in *The Evening Sun*, lifts the man who wrote it into the front rank of contemporary dramatists. While on the other hand a few papers speak of it as savoring too much of melodrama in some of its situations, the consensus of critical opinion, supported by the attitude of the public, is not greatly at variance with Mr. Davies's appraisal. The morning *Sun* finds the play "bold and vital in theme" and "subtly veracious and unaffectedly strong in the writing"; and it maintains that no play of the present unusually rich season has equaled it either in cali-

ber, horror-stricken, cries: 'And you married him after that!' The brother starts for the door to kill him, but the wife interposes. She pleads his cause for the first time, and in doing so sees her own faults for the first time. There is a splendid final scene in which husband and wife meet and become reconciled. But this is one of the plays which a synopsis can not describe properly. It has to be seen."

Mr. William Winter, in his column in *The Tribune*, points out a certain analogy to the situation between the Greek maid and the barbarian chief in the old play of "Ingobar." As first written, and as produced for a couple of nights in Chicago, the key to the central situation of Mr. Moody's play was given in its title of "The Sabine Woman." While Mr. Winter complains that "the ethical element exceeds the dramatic, and the central proposition is far from clear," he admits that "there is much human nature in the piece; it creates suspense; it sustains interest; it has solid merit of thought and feeling." *The Evening Post* praises the marked vigor and originality of this "genuine American play," but regards with distaste its implied argument. Thus we read:

"The author argues his thesis with the boldness which comes of conviction, but his premises will not always bear the test of an analysis. It must be confessed that the final surrender of *Ruth* is not altogether consistent, probable, or agreeable. The doubt will suggest itself whether a refined and cultivated woman, in such circumstances, ever could forget or palliate, or ought to forget or palliate, an outrage so unspeakable. Theoretically, of course, her excuse is her gradual perception of the innate nobility of the offender. But is the possibility of innate nobility to be admitted in such a case? Supposing, for the sake of argument, that *Stephen* was only temporarily brutalized by drink and that his true and finer nature asserted itself when he was sober, how happens it that that nobler nature of his did not prevent him from insisting upon the fulfilment of his bargain when he had become fully aware of its enormity and cruelty? Herein lies the weak point of the whole scheme."

The Herald remarks that Mr. Moody "has rushed in where the hardened playwright would fear to tread, and created scenes which not only bring a thrill, but possibly a blush, to some who grasp the full meaning of the story." That paper alone describes the piece as "an out-and-out melodrama of the good, old-fashioned clap-trap brand," lifted above its class by the excellence of the acting and staging. In the chorus of praise evoked by the work of the co-stars in this play, Miss Margaret Anglin and Mr. Henry



MISS ANGLIN AS RUTH JORDAN.

Her acting in this rôle, says *The Evening Post*, evinces her superiority over "the whole shrieking sisterhood of popular emotional stars."

Miller, one detects no dissentient voice. Miss Anglin "played upon the moods of the girl who least of all understands herself with a sure hand," says *The World*. "Her superiority as an actress over the whole shrieking sisterhood of popular emotional stars was evinced in the profound effects which she created by quiet means," comments *The Post*, while *The Sun* declares that Miss Anglin "has never been more precise in the portrayal of the finer shades of character," and Mr. Miller "never more simple and sympathetically convincing."

THE PASSION FOR BEAUTY IN FIONA MACLEOD'S WRITINGS.

OWING to the excited *mêlée* of gossip, speculation, and bewildered curiosity which followed upon the death of William Sharp and the announcement that he was the author of that remarkable body of writing which bears the signature of "Fiona Macleod," the critics, complains Mr. Lawrence Gilman, have turned aside from estimating the quality of the work itself to cater to the public's pleased sense of mystery. This fact, he suggests, "is not unrepresentative, perhaps, of a time which is more immediately engrossed with the externalities than with the actual matter of literature." Mr. Gilman himself finds the essential note of Fiona Macleod's writings to be "a passionate consciousness and a special revelation of a beauty." Writing in *The North American Review* he goes on to say:

"Beyond any other writer whom one may allege for the comparison, this writer has chosen to saturate her work in beauty. The sense of it is, for her, a perpetual touchstone—a touchstone for the apperception of sheer natural presences, of dream and vision and intimation, of that miraculous and supra-sensuous world in which the spirit of the essential mystic has its intensest life. One may read her own avowal in that haunting preface which introduces her version of the tale of Deirdré and the Sons of Usna: 'I know you will find a compelling beauty in these old tales of the Gael, a beauty of thought against which to lay your thought, a beauty . . . of desire against which to lay your desire. For they are more than tales of beauty, than tales of wonder. Shall the day come when the tale of Deirdré shall be no more told? . . . If so, it is not merely beautiful children of legend we shall lose, not the lovely raiment, but the very beauty and love themselves, . . . the old wandering ecstasy, the lost upliftedness.'"

One would perform an ill service to the memory of such a writer were one to imply that her concern with beauty is directed toward mere surface loveliness, says Mr. Gilman. Thus we read further:

"She has played, from the first, 'upon the silent flutes, upon the nerves wherein the soul sits enmeshed.' Always she has made her command over beauty serve the needs of an exquisite spiritual consciousness. She has sensed the profound and importunate reality of the deeper beauty. She says revealingly, writing of 'The Wind, Silence, and Love': 'Meanwhile, they are near and intimate. . . . We can not forget wholly, nor cease to dream, nor to be left unhoping, nor be without rest; nor go darkly without torches and songs, if these accompany us; or we them, for they go one way.'"

Five Wonderful Women of the Stage.—The recent death of Adelaide Ristori at an age beyond fourscore prompts a writer in the *New York Times* to recall the four other "wonderful women" who during the past sixty years "have made the stage something that is akin to the fine arts." These are Rachel, Bernhardt, Modjeska, and Duse. All five have played in the United States. Each one, asserts the writer quoted, began with a fame for the non-classical, the individual, the romantic; and each, curiously enough, developed her art more and more toward "the classical, the methodical, the conventional." Yet with all this singular parallelism, he adds, "each has a character of her own which will betray itself through the hardest armor of stage conventions." Thus:

"Rachel let slip the *fougue* of her natural temperament and

showed the mental failings common to consumptives. Bernhardt still finds it difficult to overcome in her occasional hearers a prejudice which springs from something cold and calculating in her nature; only when she reaches her great lines does this prejudice melt away before the true flame of her acting. Modjeska never acts so unevenly, never reaches such heights as these queens of the stage and never falls so low; but her fastidious and lovely nature forms a contrast to the harsher elements in Rachel and Bernhardt and is more sympathetic with, however different from, the lyrical stagecraft of Duse.

"Ristori carried on the old traditions of tragedy to the last, believing in a style of acting which reminds one of the sculpture of Canova—measured, classical, elevated, cold. This requires a surrounding of amateurs accustomed to reading the old or modern imitative classics, playgoers who have accepted the formula. It may be doubted that she gave really great pleasure to the many in Germany, England, and America. There was beauty, there were intellect and nobility, there was accepted art, but one looked in vain for magnetism, the rich personal note that made Joseph Jefferson, for example, a popular favorite. She was a great artist, but she did not—as people say of Bernhardt and Duse—'make you jump.'"

NEED OF SOCIAL INSPIRATION FOR ART.

THE more an artist immerses himself in nature the more truly he will find and express himself, without bizarre effects or restricting affectations. Similarly, he will find himself and at the same time achieve social inspiration and subordination to a great common ideal, by immersing himself in the life of the people. In such words Mr. Jean Devalvé, in an address before the universal exposition at Liège, suggests a remedy for that state of anarchy in the art world which has resulted from the excessive individualism of our artists. On the other hand, the masses, he maintains, are more and more looking to the artist "for new grounds for hope and exaltation." To quote further:

"In proportion as the artist observes with greater piety, as he penetrates and identifies himself with nature, surrenders himself to her, does he find unity in her laws, correspondence between her sensible manifestations and the yearnings of his own soul. In the shape of the earth, in the movements of water, in the play of the sun's rays, in the many aspects of life, animal and human, he will discover himself. He expresses himself in copying things, for he understands the union between his thought and all the forms of nature, and realizes that in the marvelous multiplicity of appearances there is but one life, one will. . . ."

"And this comprehension of nature is the new center, the unique center, in which henceforth the union of souls will take place. This comprehension is the true internal discipline of the spirit—a discipline far stronger than any external one. The artists thus have a ground of reunion in love and profound reverence for nature. And the same ground will serve as the principle of their future union with the people. It is not possible or conceivable that art subjected with fervor to the truth of nature should not respond fully to the needs of the life of the people; it is not possible that the productions of such an art should not harmonize with the fundamental activities of men and with their celebrations and festivals, should not serve to beautify and elevate their lives and their interests. But it should be borne in mind that the secret of popular art is not in trying to please or astonish or educate the people, but, without any extraneous design, in all sincerity and passion, in understanding nature and expressing the truth. Such art will make its appeal spontaneously; it will be social because human, universal, natural."

In conclusion, Mr. Devalvé argues that there is ample room for variety and honest individuality in art so regarded and produced. Truth, he says, does not mean uniformity or monotony. It admits of many styles. Life may be compared to a gigantic battle. Many may bring reports from the field, and the reports may be all true, yet they may be dissimilar. One may deal with mass movements, general plans and operations; another with a particular corner of the field; a third with an episode, a scene, an individual case.—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE MYSTERY OF GISSING'S POVERTY.

WHAT was the real George Gissing? is a question which seems bound to be asked more and more in the future as his fame widens. Such a widening is already perceptible, and together with it is seen the disposition to award him a place in the first rank of English novelists. Tho his death occurred no longer ago than December, 1903, legend has already been busy with his life, weaving around it a "convention," we are told, "derived in the main from the autobiographical nature of his writings." This legend, says Mr. Austin Harrison, in *The Nineteenth Century* (September), is "in part fictitious, in part too grossly misleading and fantastic." It is true that Gissing, tho a prolific novelist, producing for the last twenty years of his life a volume a year, was personally known to a very few, yet those few ought to be depended upon to tell the truth. The "post-humous compassion" that has begun to surround Gissing's name regards him "as a man whose whole life was consumed in the reek of slum and garret." Such a view we derive from the introduction, written by Mr. Thomas Seccombe, to the posthumous collection of Gissing's short stories recently appearing under the title "The House of Cobwebs." Mr. Seccombe confesses that he depends on "internal evidence" furnished by Gissing's novels as "sufficient to indicate that the man out of whose brain such bitter experiences of the educated poor were wrung had learned in suffering what he taught—in his novels." Some of the things recorded by Mr. Seccombe savor of the most romantic misery Grub Street has ever provided for its devotees. He thus writes of Gissing's early struggles:

"His start in literature was made under conditions that might have appalled the bravest, and for years his steps were dogged by hunger and many-shaped hardships. He lived in cellars and garrets. . . . He ate his meals in places that would have offered a way-wearied tramp occasion for criticism. . . . Once he tells us with a thrill of reminiscent ecstasy how he found sixpence in the street! The ordinary comforts of modern life were unattainable luxuries. Once when a newly posted notice in the lavatory at the British Museum warned readers that the basins were to be used (in official phrase) 'for casual ablutions only,' he was abashed at the thought of his own complete dependence upon the facilities of the place. Justly might the author call this a tragi-comical incident."

Temperamental peculiarities, we are told, rather than failure to earn money, account for his poverty and misery. Kingcote, the hero of Gissing's "Isabel Clarendon," is the embodiment, according to Mr. Seccombe, of the author's own traits. We read:

"Kingcote is a literary sensitive. The most ordinary transaction with uneducated ('that is, uncivilized') people made him uncomfortable. Mean and hateful people by their suggestions made life hideous. He lacks the courage of the ordinary man. Tho under thirty, he is abashed by youth. He is sentimental and hungry for feminine sympathy, yet he realizes that the woman who may with safety be taken in marriage by a poor man given to intellectual pursuits is extremely difficult of discovery. Consequently he lives in solitude; he is tyrannized by moods, dominated by temperament. . . . He was living, . . . like his own Harold Biffin [in

'New Grub Street'], in absolute solitude, a frequenter of pawn-brokers' shops and a stern connoisseur of pure dripping, pease pudding ('magnificent pennyworths' at a shop in Cleveland Street, of a very rich quality indeed'), fagots and saveloys. The stamp of affluence in those days was the possession of a basin. The rich man thus secured the gravy which the poor man, who relied on a paper wrapper for his pease pudding, had to give away."

Such is the picture of Gissing's early life as a writer, a condition perpetuated (if we are to believe all but one who have come forward with personal revelations concerning him) up to within a few years of his death. To Mr. Harrison, however, we are indebted for an alleviation of this depressing picture, tho by his corrections the mystery of Gissing's life still remains unsolved.

He acknowledges (in *The Nineteenth Century*) that Gissing's life was "an infinitely sad, an infinitely pathetic one." He adds that "in the bitter years of pursuit and attainment" Gissing "wrought literally in solitude, unknown." Both he and Mr. Seccombe hint at tragic events at the outset of Gissing's career, giving color to all succeeding days. But his manner of life, according to Mr. Harrison, was a matter of choice. Fate made Gissing "a ferocious individualist." "He chose to live fiercely independent, proud and resentful, at war with the whole social organism." From Mr. Harrison, who was a pupil of Gissing's, retaining in maturity "a more or less unbroken relationship," until Gissing's death, we learn that he possessed in marked degree "the artistic temper," in all practical things he "was idle and inept," and further, "if he remained poor it was largely because he chose to." To quote further:

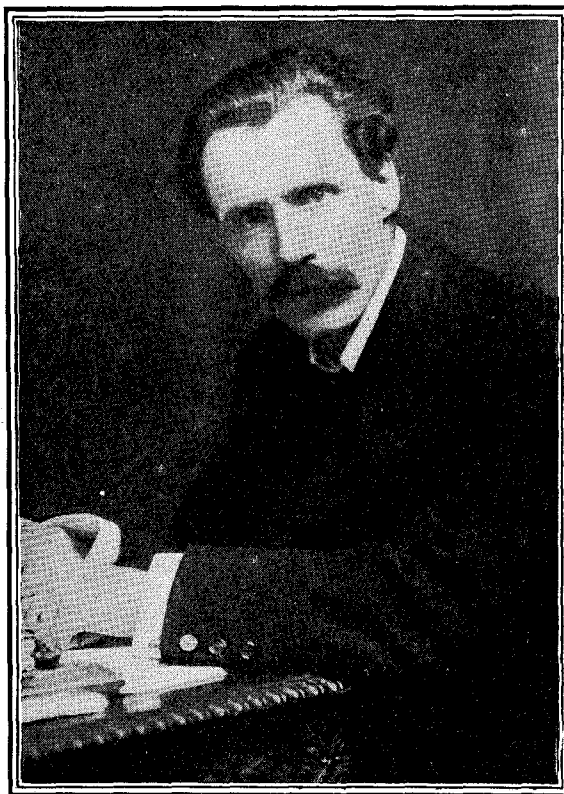
"Really Gissing's trouble was himself; he made his own poverty; he could not be practical. He used to fall into fits of despondency and gloom, when he would sally out into

the streets, and walk through the night. He was an outrageous pessimist. Four days in the week he would write from nine in the evening till four A.M., and on the fifth day he would marvel that what he called the 'bilious fever' had fallen upon him. It was not that Gissing was so poor—many a German student and the mother of many an officer of nobility in the German army have less than Gissing had to live on—but that in all affairs of the world he was a very child, with a child's obstinacy and improvidence. . . .

"What I wish to point out is not that Gissing was not a poor man; not that he did not suffer physically and mentally; not that his whole life was not more or less of a struggle to make two ends meet, but that after the publication of 'The Unclassed' [1884], and subsequently during the whole of his literary career, he was not the necessitous starving writer convention has depicted him; not in any true sense of the word the literary jetsam of garret and cellar tossed hither and thither by poverty in the grim immensity of London."

Instead of seeing "self-revelations" in those extraordinary books "The Unclassed," "The Nether World," "New Grub Street," "In the Year of Jubilee," "Eve's Ransom," "The Private Papers of Henry Ryecroft," etc., Mr. Harrison would have us see the work of a man to whom poverty was "artistic material." Says Mr. Harrison:

"Gissing was no philosopher, no socialist reformer, he was not



GEORGE GISSING.

"It was not that Gissing was so poor, . . . but that in all affairs of the world he was a very child, with a child's obstinacy and improvidence."

even a profound thinker. He was as he himself says, an 'egoist in grain.' He deliberately regarded himself as a sort of social outlaw, making a virtue of self-indulgence and self-concentration, fostering the hunger of querulous self-pity. He gloried in the vanity of self-compassion. In literature he thought of poverty in avoirdupois. He reveled in the gloom of London misery. Every fiber of him betrayed the artist, and because he was an artist he was also an aristocrat. His delight in poverty, in misery, and in vice was purely artistic and consciously egotistical. His social enthusiasm was purely literary, emotional, artistic. . . . He wrote, thought, and lived as an artist. As an artist he must be judged."

UNIQUE QUALITY OF WALTER PATER.

THERE are a certain number of artists who have a distinct faculty of their own by which they convey to us a peculiar quality of pleasure which we can not get elsewhere." These words of Walter Pater are taken by Mr. Arthur Symons as expressive of the way we should regard their author. Pater himself Mr. Symons would place among "these rare artists, so much more interesting to many than the very greatest." He can only be properly understood, loved, or even measured, says Mr. Symons, by those to whom "the delicacies of fine literature" chiefly appeal. "For strangeness and subtlety of temperament, for rarity and delicacy of form, for something incredibly attractive to those who felt his attraction, he was as unique in our age as Botticelli in the great age of Raphael." The unique quality of Pater is further indicated by Mr. Symons in his saying that in the work of this author "thought moves to music, and does all its hard work as if in play, . . . yet, above all, it is precise, individual thought, filtered through a temperament." His style, so often praised and blamed, has as its most wonderful quality, says Mr. Symons, "its adaptability to every shade of meaning or intention, its extraordinary closeness in following the turns of thought, the waves of sensation, in the man himself." Mr. Symons enjoyed the personal friendship of Pater and is reckoned among those writers of to-day who most definitely show his influence. He tells us how the style and the man were one. To quote from his essay in *The Monthly Review* (September):

"Everything in Pater was in harmony, when you got accustomed to its particular forms of expression: the heavy frame, so slow and deliberate in movement, so settled in repose; the timid and yet scrutinizing eyes; the mannered, yet so personal, voice; the precise, pausing speech, with its urbanity, its almost painful conscientiousness of utterance; the whole outer mask, in short, worn for protection and out of courtesy, yet molded upon the inner truth of nature like a mask molded upon the features which it covers. And the books are the man, literally the man in many accents, turns of phrase; and, far more than that, the man himself, whom one felt through his few, friendly, intimate, serious words: the inner life of his soul coming close to us, in a slow and gradual revelation."

Pater, continues Mr. Symons, "seemed to draw up into himself every form of earthly beauty, or of the beauty made by men, and many forms of knowledge and wisdom, and a sense of human things which was neither that of the lover nor of the priest, but partly of both." How Pater's work became the task of giving out all this again, "with a certain labor to give it wholly," Mr. Symons goes on to explain:

"It is all, the criticism, and the stories, and the writing about pictures and places, a confession, the *vraie vérité* (as he was fond of saying) about the world in which he lived. That world he thought was open to all; he was sure that it was the real blue and green earth, and that he caught the tangible moments as they passed. It was a world into which we can only look, not enter, for none of us has his secret. But part of his secret was in the gift and cultivation of a passionate temperance, an unrelaxing attentiveness to whatever was rarest and most delightful in passing things."

The peculiar quality of "realist" which Pater possessed Mr.

Symons indicates in saying that "he asks for no 'larger flowers' than the best growth of earth; but he would choose them flower by flower, and for himself." The writer adds:

"He finds life worth just living, a thing satisfying in itself, if you are careful to extract its essence, moment by moment, not in any calculated 'hedonism,' even of the mind, but in a quiet, discriminating acceptance of whatever is beautiful, active, or illuminating in every moment. As he grew older he added something more like a Stoic sense of 'duty' to the old, properly and severely Epicurean doctrine of 'pleasure.' Pleasure was never, for Pater, less than the essence of all knowledge, all experience, and not merely all that is rarest in sensation; it was religious from the first and had always to be served with a strict ritual. . . . What he cared for most at all times was that which could give 'the highest quality to our moments as they pass'; he differed only, to a certain extent, in his estimation of what that was."

THE ROOT IDEAS OF FICTION.

PROMPTED by the example of the philosophers, whose pet amusement is the making of categories, Mr. Charles Leonard Moore essays to list the basic facts on which literature is founded—to "stop the kaleidoscope, as it were, and examine the few scraps of human experience out of which the colored confusion of fictional life is woven." He thus reduces the root ideas, "whose innumerable runners send vigor and virtue up to build the great trunk and the commingling intricacies of branch and foliage of the tree of literature," to four, namely, identity, hunger, love, and death. The first of these only he examines in detail in a paper printed in the *Chicago Dial*. We there read:

"Take the idea of twins, or what might be called divided personality. From Plautus to Shakespeare and Molière, and down the line, this idea has been a most prolific source of plot and situation. The double or echoing personality is nature's variant on the twin theme. Classic literature does not deal largely with such creations, but in the folk-poetry and wonder-fiction of the Middle Ages they are common enough. Spenser's *Duessa* is a false double of *Una*. Dickens's 'Tale of Two Cities' and Dr. Hale's 'My Double and How He Undid Me' are two modern instances of the use of this theme. Then there is the idea of a double identity of the soul—of a shadow character capable of being projected, usually to plague the real one. Calderon's *Embozado*, Poe's *William Wilson*, Stevenson's *Dr. Jekyll* and *Mr. Hyde*, are embodiments of this thought.

"A second phase of this root idea is the confusion of personality. This is identity in disguise—as in acting, in girls masquerading as men, in people assuming some other character than their own. This set of situations has been a veritable gold-mine to poets and romance-writers. Charles Lamb complained that every one of Shakespeare's comedies has a girl-boy in it. But princesses attired as pages trip up and down the whole field of romance. Tasso and Spenser have women warriors who are only revealed when some unlucky stroke of a sword smites their helmets apart and lets the long hair ripple down. *Edgar* in 'King Lear' and Hugo's *Triboulet* are instances of disguise of character. The little play of 'David Garrick' gives an example of a person acting a part, and in *Peg Woffington* we have a character assuming to be her own portrait."

He names further the transference of personality, as in the legends of the Were-Wolf, or in many witch-stories where those possessed persons turn themselves into cats and dogs; the domination of personality, as in hypnotism; and the suspension of personality in a long sleep, as in "The Seven Sleepers of Ephesus" and "Rip Van Winkle." Again, the modern theories of heredity have brought forward the inheritance of character as a literary subject. Ibsen's "Ghosts," says Mr. Moore, is the most pronounced instance of this. We read further:

"Character's collusion with the Not-Me, or Personality *vs.* The World, is the root idea of many of the noblest masterpieces of literature. Wherever a noble dreamer or enthusiast shatters himself against the inexorable fact, this idea is at work. *Prometheus*, *Hamlet*, the *Marquis of Posa*, *Brand*, Shelley's cloud characters,

Hugo's *Galley Slave*—these and myriad other beings of the same blood testify to its power. Personality misunderstood, loneliness, misanthropy, are other forms of the same theme. Shakespeare's *Timon*, Molière's *Alceste*, Byron's *Childe Harold*, are figures of a

kindred group. Personality in antithesis is a minor variant of this last type. *Don Quixote* and *Sancho*, *Walter Shandy* and *My Uncle Toby*, give in little the idea of the heroic struggler and the resisting world."

A GUIDE TO THE NEW BOOKS.



SARA ELLMAKER AMBER.

SIR CONAN DOYLE.

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PRESIDENT ELIOT.

JAMES L. FORD.

JOHN HAY.

MRS. ELBERT HUBBARD.

Abbott, Charles C. *The Rambles of an Idler.* 120 p., pp. xiv-306. Philadelphia: George W. Jacobs & Co. \$1.50 net.

Ambler, Sara E. *The Dear Old Home.* Illustrated by Thomas McIlvaine. 12mo, pp. 298. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. \$1.50.

Bailey, Alice Ward. *Roberta and Her Brothers.* Illustrated by Harriet Roosevelt Richards. 12mo, pp. x-310. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. \$1.50.

Bailey, H. C. *Under Castle Walls.* 12mo, pp. viii-367. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$1.50.

Brandes, George. *Reminiscences of My Childhood and Youth.* Translated by G. M. Fox-Davies. 8vo, pp. 397. New York: Duffield & Co. \$2.50.

A twofold value may be attached to this work. It is a piece of self-revelation by a master of psychological analysis, and it is a picture of events and personages prominent on the page of European history in the third quarter of the nineteenth century seen through the prism of a very rich temperament. In Brandes's account of his early years we have a study in the *genre* invented by Rousseau and bearing the marks of more unaffected veracity than De Quincey was able to impart to the record of his childhood. Science has made large discoveries since De Quincey's day in the psychology of adolescence; and such "documents" as this of Brandes have the highest interest as well as value.

When Brandes turns from the study of his temperament to consider the process of the formation of his opinions—the ideas, the men, the books, the scenes of travel, and the drama of contemporary life that contributed to the process—the interest is nowise slackened, tho many names of unfamiliar Danish literary figures are brought forward. The author of "Main Currents in the Literature of Europe in the Nineteenth Century" acquired his knowledge first-hand by extensive foreign travel. He knew Taine and Renan in France, Mill in England, and Villari in Italy; he witnessed the initial stages of the Franco-Prussian war; he was an ardent student of art in all its expressions, and he has transferred his vivid impressions to his record in a style that is adequate in its vividness, even tho it sometimes seems to struggle through the foginess of the translator.

Brace, Benjamin. *The Seventh Person.* 12mo, pp. vi-321. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.50.

Brown, Abbie Farwell. *Brothers and Sisters.* Illustrated by Ethel C. Brown. 12mo, pp. 151. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.

Brown, Francis, Driver, S. R., and Briggs, Charles A., Editors. *A Hebrew and English Lexicon of the Old Testament, based on the Lexicon of William Gesenius as translated by Edward Robinson.* 8vo, pp. xx-1127. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$7.50.

Budge, E. A. Wallis. *The Egyptian Heaven and Hell.* In three volumes. 12mo, pp. 278, 306, xv-232. With 180 illustrations. Chicago: Open Court Publishing Co.

These are three new volumes in the series of Books on Egypt and Chaldea, of which nineteen have previously been issued. In the first of the present three we have "the complete hieroglyphic text of the Book Am-Tuat, with translations and reproductions of all the illustrations"; in the second, "the complete hieroglyphic text of the Summary, or short poem of the Book Am-Tuat, and the complete hieroglyphic text of the Book of Fates, with translations and reproductions of all the illustrations"; and in the third, original matter by Mr. Budge dealing with the origin and contents of books about the other world.

Burrage, Henry Sweetser. *Gettysburg and Lincoln. The Battle, the Cemetery, and the National Park.* Illustrated. 8vo, pp. xii-224. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.50.

Mr. Burrage's monograph was worth the doing, and he has performed this task fairly well. Of special interest are the chapters on Lincoln's address, and the slightly different versions of it printed. He shows that many persons who heard the address were deeply impressed by it, and that Lincoln was wrong when he said to Lamont: "That speech won't score. It is a flat failure. The people are disappointed." Mr. Burrage, with greater fulness than Nicolay and Hay, has gone into the circumstances in which Lincoln wrote the speech. He presents facts which are as new as they are interesting.

Carpenter, Edmund J., Litt.D. *Long Ago in Greece. A Book of Golden Hours with the Old Story-tellers.* Illustrated. 12mo, pp. xiii-306. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

Charles, Frances. *The Awakening of the Duchess.* Illustrated by I. H. Caliga. 12mo, pp. 227. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

Cooke, Grace MacGowan. *Their First Formal Call.* With droll pictures by Peter Newell. 12mo, pp. 55. New York and London: Harper & Brothers.

Cowper, William. *The Diverting History of John Gilpin: Showing how He went Further than He intended, and Came safe Home again.* Embellish'd with woodcuts drawn and engraved by Robert Seaver. Square 18mo, pp. 48. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 75 cents.

Denslow, W. W., and Bragdon, Dudley A. *Billy Bounce.* Pictures by Denslow. Square 8vo, pp. 279. New York: G. W. Dillingham Co. \$1.50.

Dix, Beulah Marie. *Merrylips.* Illustrations by Frank T. Merrill. 12mo, pp. 307. New York: Macmillan Co. \$1.50.

Doyle, A. Conan. *Sir Nigel.* Illustrated by the Kinneys. 12mo, pp. 346. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co. \$1.50.

Every writer who essays the theme of feudal chivalry must of necessity stand comparison with Scott. Undoubtedly Sir

Conan Doyle had this master in mind and it is not unlikely that his imagination was haunted and spurred to emulation by the epic romances of Sienkiewicz.

As intimated in his preface, Sir Conan has made ample preparation for what he evidently designed to be his masterpiece in this presumably congenial field. He has steeped his mind in the old chronicles of fourteenth-century chivalry, and as a result he has produced some lifelike types of that rude Norman-English manhood which is at the root of much of England's greatness.

Sir Nigel is the knightly paragon that Scott has made familiar to romance, his bright youthful figure of chivalry shining all the brighter against the frowning castles and gloomy abbeys which form the background of the tale. In general, the firm touch of mastery is exhibited in the character-drawing. The reader feels that under the steel corselets of the knights and the rough serge of the monks there are the beating hearts and surging passions of a humanity not very different from that of to-day—except in its intensity and primal rigor. From the first to the last chapter of the book the music of clashing arms keeps up with a brave crescendo. Excellent as the story is in general, it is not flawless—what story is? The author is not immune from the besetting sin of the Celtic temperament—exaggeration.

Duer, Elizabeth. *The Prince Goes Fishing.* 12mo, pp. 299. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$1.50.

Eliot, Charles W., LL.D., President of Harvard University. *Great Riches.* 12mo, pp. 39. Portrait. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. 75 cents net.

Fairy Stories. Retold from St. Nicholas. Illustrated. 16mo, pp. 192. New York: The Century Co.

Ford, James L. *The Wooing of Polly.* 12mo, pp. 294. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$1.50.

Gates, Eleanor. *The Plow Woman.* 12mo, pp. 364. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co. \$1.50.

Gibson, Charlotte Chaffee. *In Eastern Wonders.* Illustrated from photographs. 12mo, pp. x-200. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

Hay, John. *Addresses of.* 8vo, pp. 350. New York: The Century Co. \$2 net.

A volume representative of Mr. Hay as a speaker at notable gatherings was desirable. Indeed it has been matter for much pity that the literary side of Mr. Hay—in some ways his most notable side—should have found such inadequate representation in printed books. This volume will help to supply the deficiency, the addresses having for their interest something quite apart from the occasions that called them forth. In all there are

twenty-four items, the long ones being "Franklin in France," "William McKinley," and "Fifty Years of the Republican Party."

Hill, Marion. The Pettison Twins. Illustrated by F. Y. Cory. 12mo, pp. 263. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co. \$1.50.

Hubbard, Elbert and Alice. Justinian and Theodora: A Drama. Being a Chapter of History and the One Gleam of Light during the Dark Ages. Portraits. 12mo, pp. 107. Limp leather. East Aurora: The Roycroft Press.

Ingersoll, Ernest. The Wit of the Wild. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. xii+288. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.20 net.

Weasels, wasps, birds, squirrels, snakes, and opossums are among the creatures of whose methods and armaments in defense, or in their struggle for existence, Mr. Ingersoll here writes. Needless to say he has brought together much curious lore of woods and fields. Among naturalists, Mr. Ingersoll has a place somewhat apart, not so much for the breadth and minuteness of his knowledge as for a certain closeness of sympathy and youthfulness of enthusiasm which are infectious. In his life-long efforts to charm, as well as instruct his generation in the unknown but close-at-hand things in animal life, he has done a good stroke of work.

Jackson, A. V. Williams. Persia, Past and Present: A Book of Travel and Research. With more than 200 illustrations and a map. The author is professor of Indo-Iranian languages and sometime professor of the English language and literature in Columbia University. 8vo, pp. I-xxxii+467. New York: The Macmillan Co. \$4 net.

The author of this valuable and interesting work is the chief American authority on the Indo-Iranian languages. He has brought to his task not merely the qualifications of the specialist, but the equally important advantage of having visited the ancient lands which he describes, and of having verified with his own eyes the testimony of history and the recent discoveries made by philologists and antiquarians in connection with the texts and monuments. The illustrations for the most part have been supplied at first hand.

It is an enormous field of history that Professor Jackson has attempted to include within the scope of his study and description. The chronicle of Persia easily traverses all the modern epochs, Roman and Greek antiquity, a considerable portion of actual Bible history, the heroic ages of Darius and Cyrus the Great; for a time it is lost to sight, overwhelmed by the legions of Alexander or disorganized by the warring sects of Mohammedanism, but it always emerges from disaster, and the national unity is never lost. The present Shah of Persia must look with contempt upon the dynastic pretensions of that Europe which he lately visited. We are assured by Professor Jackson that the monarchs of Iran have sat upon the Peacock throne for three thousand years, and that the present ruler is the inheritor of the legendary rule of that King Jamshid of whom Omar Khayyam sings. There are interesting and instructive chapters upon Persian literature, art, and architecture. For the literature of Iran the author claims a place among the great literatures of the world. In art and architecture he thinks that Persia has borrowed from Assyria and Babylon, slightly from Egypt, and in later times from Greece, Rome, Byzantium, and China.

Jenks, Tudor. Our Army for Our Boys. A Brief Story of Its Organization, Development, and Equipment. From 1775 to the Present Day. Pictures by H. A. Ogden. Square 8vo, pp. 98. New York: Moffatt, Yard & Co. \$2 net.

Jepson, Edgar. Tinker Two. Further Adventures of the Admirable Tinker. 12mo, pp. 320. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co. \$1.50.

Keith, Marian. The Silver Maple: A Story of Upper Canada. 12mo, pp. 357. New York and Chicago: Fleming H. Revell Co. \$1.50.

Kind, John Louis, Ph.D. Edward Young in Germany: Historical Surveys, Influence upon

German Literature and Bibliography. 8vo, pp. xvi+186. New York: The Macmillan Co. \$1.

Mighels, Philip Verrill. Dunny: A Mountain Romance. 12mo, pp. iii+264. New York: Harper & Brothers. \$1.25.

Miller, J. R. The Beauty of Kindness. Illustrations by Harold Copping. 12mo, pp. 32. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co.

Moses, Montrose J. Famous Actor Families in America. Portrait and illustrations. Rubricated. 8vo, pp. viii+350. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. \$2.

Nelson's Encyclopedia, Everybody's Book of Reference. In 12 volumes. Profusely illustrated. Editors-in-chief, Frank Moore Colby, New York, George Sandeman, Edinburgh. 8vo. Six volumes. A-Joan. New York: Thomas Nelson & Sons. \$3.50 per volume.

O'Higgins, Harvey J. Don-A-Dreams: A Story of Love and Youth. 12mo, pp. 412. New York: The Century Co. \$1.50.

Paine, Albert Bigelow. A Sailor of Fortune. Personal memoirs of Capt. B. S. Osbon. 12mo, pp. x+332. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co. \$1.50.

There is no more fascinating way of reading history than by its reflection in a single life, for what we lose in width and comprehensiveness of view we gain in intensity. Captain Osbon, whose memoirs are given practically as he detailed them to the writer, Mr. Albert Bigelow Paine, lived amid some of the most stirring scenes of the past century, and his narrative presents with extraordinary vividness events of which he was an actor or an eye-witness.

In youth, as a sailor before the mast, he sought adventures on many seas. From sailing he turned to join the Argentine Navy, where he won a command.

Tho long retired from the life of the sea, Captain Osbon emerged again at the beginning of the Spanish-American War, and under commission as a scout was the first to detect the presence of Cervera's fleet in West-Indian waters.

Mr. Paine, the redactor of these stories of sea life, has succeeded admirably in preserving the personal quality of the actor-narrator, and we easily accept the "yarns" as a long succession of fireside talks face to face with the man who lived them.

Paul, Herbert, M.P. Stray Leaves. 12mo, pp. 308. New York: John Lane Co.

The recent revival of the popular interest in the essay as a form of literary expression should receive a fresh impulse from Mr. Herbert Paul's new volume of critical and biographical studies. The subjects treated are varied in range, and it is evident that they are peculiarly congenial to the author's tastes. In general they maintain the level of excellence reached in Mr. Paul's historical work on England and in his biography of Froude, the latter of which was reviewed recently in these pages.

It is in the essays on the study of Greek and the religion of the Greeks that Mr. Paul appears at his best. Here his style moves with the footfall of the great English essayists. These pages exhibit his love for ancient learning, his deep sympathy with the Renaissance, his high appreciation of the ideals of scholarship which are associated with the name of Oxford.

Pennell, Elizabeth Robins. Charles Godfrey Leland: A Biography. In two volumes, with illustrations. pp. 420-474. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$2.50 per volume net.

Now that Mr. Dooley holds the stage so exclusively it is not easy to recall that he had a predecessor of another nationality whose humor once filled as dominant a part of the gayety of life as does the Irishman's of to-day. Hans Breitmann, it is said, is unknown to the present generation. Some few may be found to murmur, "Hans Breitmann gif a barty—vere ish dot barty now?" without visualizing the genial, rotund figure whose creator, Charles Godfrey Leland, is so pleasantly recalled in the biography written by Mrs. Pennell. In the field of

American biography little has been issued in recent years to match it in varied interest. It may be reckoned a close competitor of Mr. Henry James's "Life of W. W. Story," its relation being all the closer from the fact that the circle it presents was one formed by Americans resident in Europe at a period a little later than that of the "precursors" of which Mr. James so delightfully treats.

So many-sided were the interests of Charles G. Leland that he necessarily touched life on many sides. His explorations among the bizarre and the marvelous showed how unnecessary it is to travel to remote lands for their discovery. His contributions to gipsy lore rank with the works of Borrow; he was the discoverer of "Shelta," the peculiar lingo employed by tinkers, and he interested himself, tho to a less extent, in the negro and Indian lore. A life absorbed in interests of so romantic a nature can not fail to furnish a rich find to the biographer, and Mrs. Pennell has acquitted herself admirably of the task. Task, however, one should not call it, for rarely has a work been executed more in the spirit of filial gratitude. Mr. Leland was the uncle of the writer, and for years she was a member of his household, being thus initiated into the interests which preoccupied his mind, to the end of producing charming work herself in the same fields. The biography is written in the limpid style that Mrs. Pennell has made familiar in a good shelfful of other books.

Phillips, Henry Wallace. The Pets. Illustrations by A. B. Frost. 18mo, pp. 48. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co. 50 cents.

Smith, Alexander. Dreamthorp. A Book of essays written in the country, with a biographical and critical introduction by John Hogben. 18mo, pp. 281. New York: Mitchell Kennerley. \$1.

Thackeray, W. M. Henry Esmond. Edited with introduction and notes by John Bell Henneman. 18mo, pp. xxviii+591. New York: The Macmillan Co. 25 cents.

Wagner, Richard. Tannhäuser: A Dramatic Poem freely Translated in Poetic Narrative Form by Oliver Huckel. 16mo, pp. xvii+68. Illustrations. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. 75 cents net.

Walker, Alice Morehouse. Historic Hadley: A Story of the Making of a Famous Massachusetts Town. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. xvi+130. New York: The Grafton Press. \$1 net.

Wells, Amos R. Donald Barton and the Doings of the Ajax Club. Illustrated by Josephine Bruce. 12mo, pp. vii+307. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. \$1.50.

White, Eliza Orne. A Borrowed Sister. With illustrations by Katherine Pyle. Square 12mo, pp. 150. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.

White, Stewart Edward. The Pass. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. viii+199. New York: The Outing Publishing Co. \$1.50 net.

Whittier, John Greenleaf. Snow-Bound: A Winter Idyl. With twenty full-page illustrations. Drawings by Howard Pyle, John J. Enneking, and Edmund H. Garrett. Decorations by Adrian J. Iorio. Large 8vo, pp. 96. New York and Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$2.50.

Wolseley, Gen. Viscount. Gen. Robert E. Lee. 24mo, pp. 62. Rochester: George R. Humphrey. \$1.

Originally written as a review of the biography of Lee by Generals Long and Wright, the publishers have here brought out Lord Wolseley's article in tiny book form, the edition being limited to 300 copies. Wolseley's attitude toward Lee as man and soldier will be recalled by many readers. "I have met many of the great men of my time," says he in this sketch, "but Lee is stamped upon my memory as a being apart and superior to all others in every way, and a man with whom none I ever knew, and very few of whom I have read, are worthy to be classed. I have met but two men who realize my ideas of what a true hero should be: my friend Charles Gordon was one, General Lee was the other."

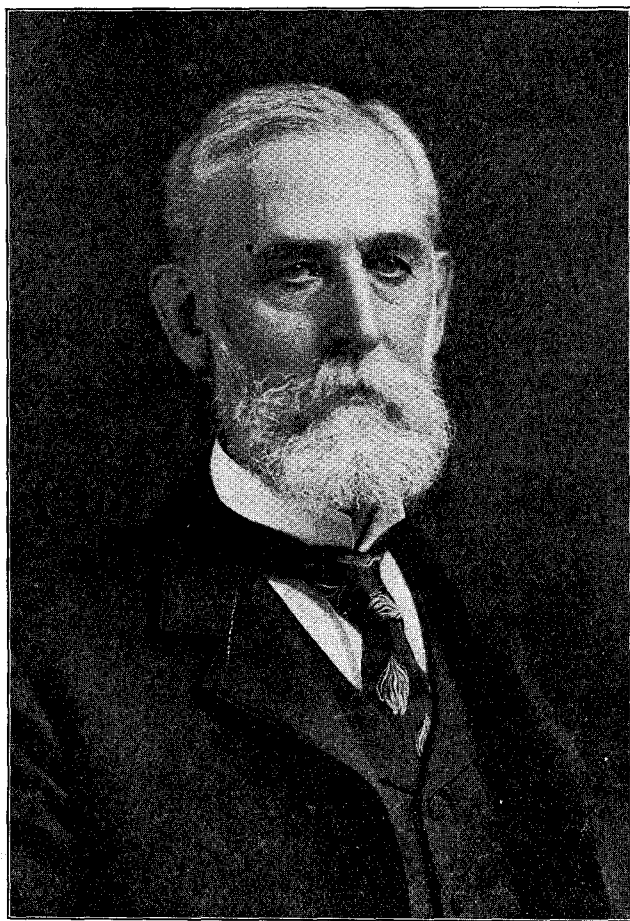
Woodruff, Anne Helena. The Pond in the Marshy Meadow. Square 8vo, pp. 186. New York and Akron, Ohio: Saalfeld Publishing Co. \$1.50.

AN AID TO MODERN BUSINESS.

BY ISAAC F. MARCOSSON.

THERE was a time when personality ruled business and gave it an imperishable tradition, when vast commercial enterprises sprang from one man's efforts and generations plucked the rich fruits of his endeavors. It was the era of the business men of the old school, the forerunners of the builders of our empire of industry. Perhaps it was some shipping prince whose fleet of clipper ships touched at far-away wharves to exchange Yankee products for the treasure of the storied East; perhaps it was a merchant king who turned cheese into dollars and ruled a dusty counting-room with an iron hand; or perhaps it was some mill lord from whose myriad looms was spun the glittering fabric of a great fortune. But whether the old master of trade moved with stately mien and ponderous gait through ship, mill, or store, his business was conducted after the very simple and unwritten law and in the good old way.

"Why bother about frills and secretaries?" said these old merchants as they made their way serenely amid the changing tides of men and affairs. Personality and integrity were the very Gibrals-



UNITED STATES SENATOR JOHN F. DRYDEN, PRESIDENT, THE PRUDENTIAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF AMERICA.

tar upon which the unyielding structure of their fortunes was reared. There were dignity and glamour about their calling. It was a very great honor to be a great merchant. These men merged their names into the history of their times, and they turned "keen, untroubled" faces upon the dangers that hurled lesser men to their ruin. When they died, their sons succeeded them. Sons came and sons went, and old businesses seemed destined to go on forever.

But as these old merchants faded from the market-place swift changes were shaking the foundations of the *régime* that long years of fidelity had builded. A wonderful commercial expansion swept the country, uprooting all business traditions. It followed a marvelous development, the annexing of every State and country to the growing empire of business. Invention had come to the aid of business and sped it on with tingling leaps. "A fleet of steel steamers succeeded every old-time clipper ship, pulsing factories rose where the ancient looms had whirled, and towering sky-

scrapers reared their roofs where musty warehouses had stood. Commerce followed the flag, and the nation was rushed into the thrilling race for world-trade. Fierce competition succeeded the dignified calm of the old business days, and the game was to the swift and to the quick.

But what of the character of business? Business underwent a complete evolution, and the last vestige, save honor, of the old order of things was swept away, with few exceptions. In that mighty evolution which had fairly hurled the United States far into the van of the struggle for world-commercial power the very methods of business changed. Vast volumes of trade, coupled with the many-sided phases of modern industry, made new and exacting demands upon man's ingenuity and resource. The time had gone when one man could steer a great business through the swift eddies of competition and progress to devious paths that touched at many lands. Industries with a hundred branches; railroads that employed armies and made and unmade states; enterprises that girdled the globe—these were the Titanic activities that man was called upon to harness.

What happened? Business became organized as never before. It became as consummate a plan of action as ever Napoleon wielded to crush the allies of Europe. In short, business became a science that had for its aim the elimination of failure and the complete enhancement of financial success.

The old-time business man carried much of the plan and detail of his undertakings in his head. His business developed itself, and he merely guided it. It was a tradition that certain volumes of business, like history, repeated. But with the new science of business came the business engineer. He was the concrete symbol of an era of organization and system; a business doctor who prescribed for a business that was ill and failing, who applied strenuous remedies. He laid out business campaigns as a civil engineer laid out the route of a railroad for a syndicate. The parallel was easy. On the one hand was an untilled business field ready to be broken for a golden harvest; on the other was a virgin country to be linked with bonds of steel.

What did the business engineer do? First of all, he revolutionized business methods. He showed men how to conduct their business better than they had done before. He showed them where waste was eating up their profits; where energy was going to naught; where concentration might increase output; and how worry, that eternal menace of prosperity and health, could be vanquished. Best of all, he did away with the old-time theory that a man had to wait six months to find out how his affairs stood. "Know how you stand every day at the close of business," said the business engineer. And he proved it. He introduced systems for the use of loose-leaf ledgers and card catalogs, by which a man at five o'clock every day knew just what his profits and his losses were. What is the result? No more illusions about being on the sunny side of the business street when you are in reality verging on the edge of bankruptcy.

But the business engineer did more than this. He organized great industrial enterprises so that system ruled them just as the personality of the old-time business man dominated his establishment. He took a great manufacturing company, for example, that had eighty branch stores all over the United States. He made a series of charts that covered comprehensively every phase of the business. By their use the head of the great business could sit at his desk in the morning and have spread before him the very vitals of his whole vast business. He could see what every department was doing—just how the line of output paralleled the line of sale (and this was a vastly important thing to know); he could observe at a glance just what his supply of raw material was; how many men were at work, and how they did their work. In brief, he sat there with his finger on a business pulse that throbbed in every State.

But the greatest example of business system is in the conduct of The Prudential Insurance Company, of Newark, N. J., with its practically perfect plan of handling and recording the tremendous detail incidental to the operation of six and one-half million policies all in force. With every labor-saving device known to modern business invention and convenience, the company is able to minimize its expenses. For example, it has its own complete printing plant, where all the enormous amount of supplies are printed, and where the company publications, which have a circulation of 3,000,000, are published. It has actuarial machines that turn out complete records in less than a minute. This annihilation of all unnecessary expense makes possible liberal dividends for policy-holders. The system of recording has been brought to its highest development by the Prudential Company. Every detail of the great insurance undertaking is concentrated and recorded, so that any detail can be referred to without the least delay, which not only means system, but proclaims economy.

Business, then, has been reduced to a science. The man at the head of it was like a general conducting a military campaign. It

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was a fascinating science—instead of researches, there were alert, eager-brained business men, searching every law of demand and supply, probing every possibility, exploring new fields of commercial conquest. In the uncertain crucibles of speculation and ambition they stirred vast enterprises into dazzling results.

Thus men built their shining structures on the vast checker-board of business. But the grim factor Death had to be reckoned with. Man, however, had found a way to provide against the uncertainty of life, and the way was through life insurance. As business had made its mighty strides, life insurance had kept pace. As business had become reduced to an exact science, so had life insurance been perfected until its all-protecting arms sheltered a whole world. It put an infallible safeguard about the most sacred institution in the world—the home. Business men were quick to appreciate its value to them, for it became a sure and certain investment, an unerring means to economy; and the policy became a negotiable paper that was a sterling asset.

But how was life insurance to protect business as it was protecting millions of homes? The Prudential, of Newark, made it possible with a partnership policy that was destined to become an inseparable aid to business. Behind this great company was the personality of United States Senator John F. Dryden, who had founded and developed it until it became a monument of impregnable insurance protection. The joint-partnership policy was evolved upon this theory: "If men can successfully insure their lives for their families, why not insure for their partners or their business?" So the plan of partnership insurance was evolved, in which a group of men associated in business could insure themselves for each other's benefit or for the benefit of the firm, and thus guarantee the integrity of the institution.

The plan developed and put into wide and successful operation by the Prudential is as simple and economical as it is far-reaching in its beneficial effects. Brown, Smith, and Jones, for example, are engaged in business in New York. They are healthy, insurable, and their business prospers. One day Brown says to his partners:

"What would happen if one of us died suddenly?" In the midst of life, with success smiling at them from every side and the future beckoning alluringly before them, this was not a pleasant prospect. There was a pause. Then Jones said:

"I guess there would be great confusion and no one would know where he stood."

Presently Smith remarked: "We'd have to take in another partner, I suppose."

But Brown broke in at this juncture: "I have a remedy for this contingency which is liable to come any time and when we are least prepared. Let us take out a Prudential joint-partnership insurance in favor of the business. Then things will go on all right, no matter what happens."

So they took out a Prudential partnership policy. Brown was thirty-nine years old, Smith was forty-two, and Jones was forty. Each took out a policy for \$10,000. The beneficiary for the \$30,000 of insurance was the firm. The combined annual premium was \$993.10, which was paid out of the firm's sinking fund as a legitimate expense.

What was the result? From the day those policies reposed in the firm's safe, a keener confidence pervaded the business that was like tonic to the partners. The whole foundation of the business seemed safer and surer. These men knew absolutely that no matter how suddenly death might stalk among them the business

which they had reared with patient hands and hopeful hearts was immune from disintegration, which the death of one of their number might have caused.

But the insurance was not the only benefit that this group of policies bestowed. They had also the confidence and the constant satisfaction that protection afforded. There was still another. Their credit was enhanced. One day an opportunity presented itself for a business deal of considerable scope. A sum of money beyond that in hand was necessary, and since the greater part of the firm's available security was employed, the partners were in a quandary. Suddenly Jones had an inspiration.

"How about our partnership policy and the loan which the Prudential will make to us?" he exclaimed.

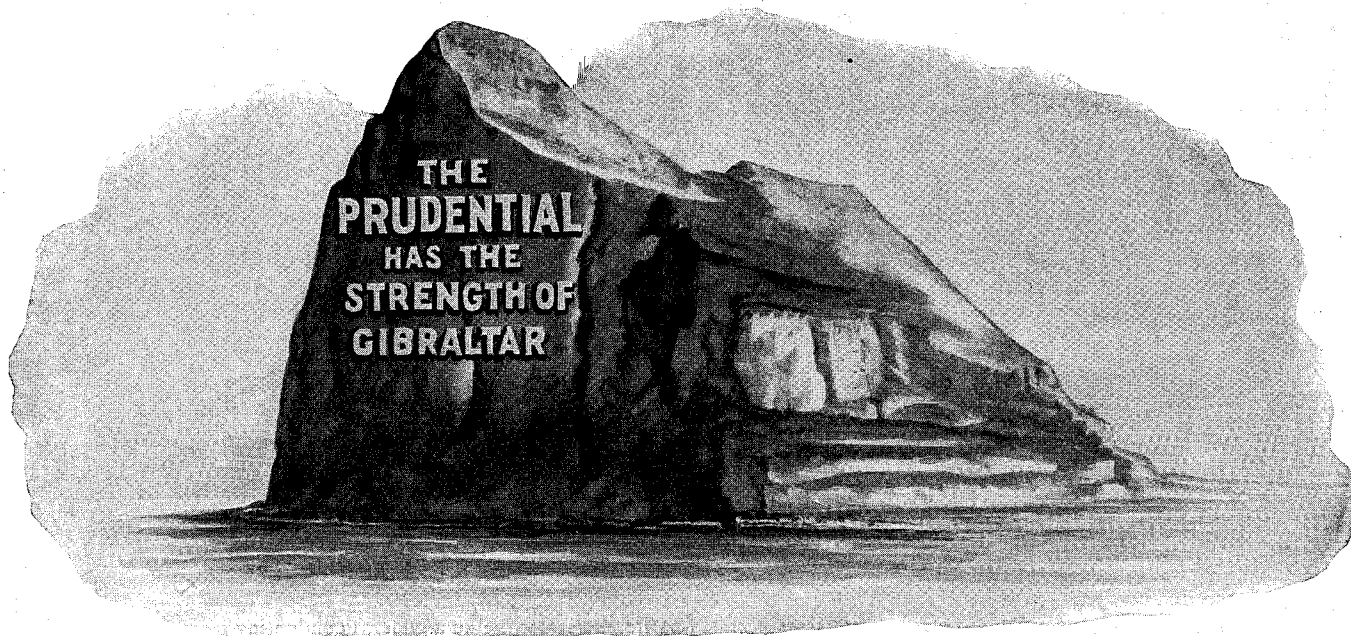
"Sure enough," replied the partners. It was put into the breach and was a ready security; the money was secured and the deal was consummated, the profit secured, and the loan restored.

Then one day the tragic news was flashed to the office: "Smith is dead." He had passed away suddenly in the night. In the ordinary course of events which follow such a misfortune there would have been endless confusion and a yawning gap in the business, to be instantly filled at any cost or the result to the firm would be serious. Ready money is always necessary at such times. Long experience has taught that in these crises \$10,000 in available cash is worth more than ten times that sum at any other time, for it is sometimes difficult to convert assets, however valuable, quickly into cash. That is why so many rich men have large policies which provide ready money in just such emergencies. But in the case of Smith there was the Prudential partnership policy, which was the ready wedge ready to be driven straight into the emergency. There was a check for \$10,000 the next day; it bridged over all troubles, and permitted no menace to the integrity of the business.

But assume that the partners lived. The benefit would be just as great. Since the elusive Elixir of Life remains undiscovered, the uncertainty of earthly existence menaced these men as all other mortals. Yet the policy girded them with confidence and granted them immunity from worry. No matter what happened, they were protected. The policy, therefore, represented at all times, not only a safeguard, but an infallible asset for the realization of money and the building up of credit. If one of the partners, or all of them, retired from business, the policies could be changed so as to make the wives the beneficiaries. The protection was continuous. Thus, life insurance has taken its place as essential to the safe and systematic conduct of business—a first and last aid to the business man.

The value of life insurance remains unimpaired. When President Dryden, of the Prudential, at his own request, was summoned to appear before the Armstrong investigating committee in New York he declared on the stand, in answer to the question why his company maintained a large surplus, that it represented security—the first and unalterable purpose of the company. As the ratio of mortality and the expense of insurance are lessened each year, so does the attitude of the company toward its policy-holders become correspondingly more liberal.

We have seen how life insurance maintains the integrity of business. So does it in a larger sense preserve the unity of the American home. It makes possible those vital forces that provide the bone and sinew of our national life. Viewed in the light of our civilization, it has taken a high and unimpeachable place in the destiny of the nation. For in the perfect security of the people lie the real hope and safeguard of the democracy.



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CURRENT POETRY.

The Heart of a Maid.

BY LAURENCE HOUSMAN.

Oh, must not love to life belong,
If truth be there without disguise?
Under my window came his song
Who had the morning in his eyes.

And in his eyes I there beheld
The years we two must range apart:
And in his eyes my spirit spelled
The sure return of heart to heart.

"Now up and down the world go tread,
But nothing in the world destroy:
Then come you back alive or dead,
And I shall look on you with joy!"

He turned away toward the east
With all the morning in his eyes:
And while around him light increased,
He melted out against the skies.

And goes he up the world or down,
I often think, but never know;
Tho sure, from here to any town,
Was but a little way to go!

And tho I never see those eyes
Till down I lie where sleep is done,
Yet every morning as I rise
I look again and find the sun.

Oh, must not love to life belong,
When truth is there without disguise?
About my window comes his song,
Who had the morning in his eyes.

—From *Harper's Monthly Magazine* (October).**The Poet.**

BY THEODOSIA GARRISON.

How may my heart beat wearily,
How may it dream of wo,
Too much I hear with the finer ear
To guess what the sad men know,

NO DAWDLING**A Man of 70 After Finding Coffee Hurt Him Stopped Short.**

When a man has lived to be 70 years old with a 40-year-old habit grown to him like a knot on a tree, chances are he'll stick to the habit till he dies.

But occasionally the spirit of youth and determination remains in some men to the last day of their lives. When such men do find any habit of life has been doing them harm, they surprise the Oslerites by a degree of will power that is supposed to belong to men under 40 only.

"I had been a user of coffee until three years ago—a period of 40 years—and am now 70," writes a N. Dak. man. "I was extremely nervous and debilitated, and saw plainly that I must make a change.

"I am thankful to say I had the nerve to quit coffee at once and take on Postum without any dawdling, and experienced no ill effects. On the contrary, I commenced to gain, losing my nervousness within two months, also gaining strength and health otherwise.

"For a man of my age, I am very well and hearty. I sometimes meet persons who have not made their Postum right and don't like it. But I tell them to boil it long enough, and call their attention to my looks now, and before I used it, that seems convincing.

"Now, when I have writing to do, or long columns of figures to cast up, I feel equal to it and can get through my work without the fagged-out feeling of old." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read the book "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a reason."

A \$50 MUSIC BOX \$1 DOWN. Delivered for only \$1 Half-Price.

As the result of an adjustment of a wholesale order we find in our stock 30

**Only 30
Boxes**

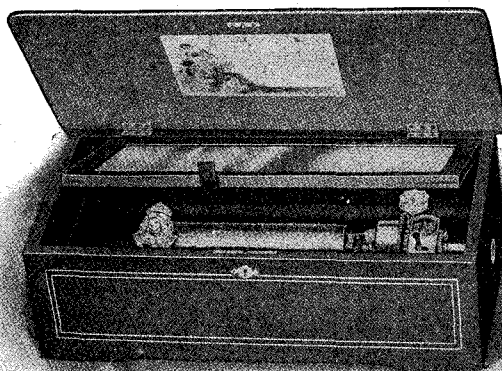
high-grade Swiss interchangeable cylinder music boxes which formerly sold at \$50. We are able to make a most unusual offer of these beautiful boxes to LITERARY DIGEST readers at the price of only \$36 each; satisfaction guaranteed and easy monthly payments extended. We have seldom, if ever, before offered such high value for so low a price.

Ever-pleasing Ever-ready music Sent on 30 Days' Trial Try its delightful entertaining qualities

We are confident that LITERARY DIGEST readers will appreciate this very remarkable opportunity for obtaining this splendid instrument. Every feature of its workmanship is the best obtainable, and the simple elegance and richness of its appearance will form a welcome addition to the furnishings of the home.

A Big Box

The box is equipped with three 6-tune interchangeable cylinders, giving a total of eighteen tunes. Extra cylinders supplied \$6 each. The inlaid rosewood case is 20 inches long, 10 inches wide, and 7 inches deep.



A Beautiful Rosewood Box

We furnish this choice box in most exquisite, highly polished, richly inlaid rosewood case all metal parts heavily nickel-plated (rust proof), giving to the whole a sumptuous appearance.

It includes all the latest perfections, such as a tune indicator, large cylinders, tune skipper, indicator, etc., etc. Any number of cylinders may be added

A Genuine Jacot Swiss Interchangeable Cylinder MUSIC BOX

Its tone, a revelation to music lovers, is wonderfully brilliant, rich, and characterful, full of melody and musical charm

Whether You Can Play or Not, You Can Always Enjoy Sweet Music at Any Time

Every music lover, whether able to play a musical instrument or not, may listen at any time to the sweetest tunes from this splendid little instrument. It reproduces the choicest selections with such delicate expression, such rich harmony, and such perfect modulation as to entertain and delight the most refined and critical tastes. It enables you to enjoy an almost unlimited variety of music; it is always ready to play for you; it never gets tired; it will last for years upon years, and it is far more inexpensive than many other musical instruments. It is moreover a beautiful addition to the furnishings of the refined home.

Just a Few Important Features of These Boxes

WORKMANSHIP—Every feature of the workmanship of this box and the materials used in its construction is of the highest obtainable quality. We are the oldest music box house in the United States, and we devote particular care to the selection of all materials used and to every detail of construction.

SAFETY CHECK—This valuable appliance prevents any damage to the box in case its mechanism gives way.

TUNE INDICATOR—This is a dial with figures corresponding to those on the programme card, and a hand controlled by the motion of the cylinder and pointing to the number of the tune playing.

TUNE SKIPPER—By means of this mechanism the cylinder can be set at once on any desired tune.

**ONLY
30
BOXES**

**Satisfaction Guaranteed
ONLY \$1.00 DOWN
QUICK ACTION NECESSARY**

**ONLY
30
BOXES**

Our confidence in the pleasing qualities of these very choice music boxes is so great, our expectation that you will be delighted with them so strong, that we are making a most unusual and liberal offer. Our plan places the thirty boxes within your instant reach. You take no risk. Just send us one dollar with the coupon below, and upon receipt we will ship the box to you F. O. B., New York. You may keep and try it for thirty days in your own home. If it isn't satisfactory write us and hold subject to our order. Your dollar will be refunded. If it is satisfactory, pay us the balance of the special price in seven monthly installments of five dollars each.

In order to avoid disappointment we advise prompt action, as the thirty boxes in stock will be quickly snapped up on these very unusual terms.

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JACOT MUSIC BOX CO.

The Oldest Music Box House in the United States

Send for Catalogue of Mira Music Boxes

**39 UNION SQUARE
NEW YORK**

Special Coupon Good for One of the 30 Boxes

Jacot Music Box Co., 39 Union Square, New York

GENTLEMEN: I accept your special offer of a Jacot Interchangeable Cylinder Music Box, formerly \$50; special price to 30 LITERARY DIGEST readers, \$36. I enclose herewith \$1, upon receipt of which you are to send me the box, f. o. b., N. Y. I agree to pay the balance of the price in 7 monthly installments of \$5 each. It is understood that you guarantee satisfaction, and that if the box proves unsatisfactory after 30 days' trial I may hold the same subject to your order and you will refund whatever I have paid on the box. It is also agreed that the box remains your property until entirely paid for.

L. D. Name.....

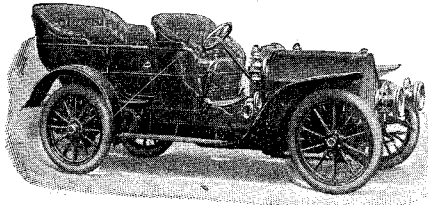
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CHROME NICKEL STEEL

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NO American manufacturer has ever even attempted to put into an automobile the material, special features, finish and workmanship embodied in the Type XV 50 H. P. Pope-Toledo. This car has chrome nickel steel construction and genuine imported Deutsche Waffen Fabrik bearings, of liberal dimensions, throughout; four speed selective transmission; multiple disc metal clutch, running in oil-tight case; 36 inch wheels; wheel base 115 inches. The motor is four cylinder, copper jacketed, with mechanically operated valves, located in cylinder heads, and operated by double acting walking beam, by means of one set of cams and push rods. Three point bearing chrome nickel steel crank shaft, running on genuine imported Deutsche Waffen Fabrik bearings. Ignition is jump spark by high tension, gear driven Magneto; gravity feed from dash. Axles one piece chrome nickel steel I beam section, Steel body, with roomy side entrance, seating seven adults. Aluminum hood of new design. Extra large flaring aluminum guards.

We make Coupe, Landaulet, Limousine and Runabout bodies. Prices on application.

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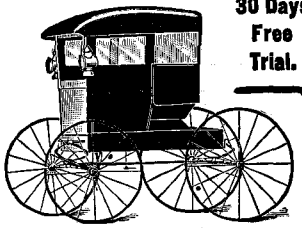
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Warm
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A Rig for Men
Who Drive in
All Weathers

A top that gives perfect safety from all storms and quickly adjusts for fine weather—one buggy for every day, comfort all the time. Your money back if you are not thoroughly satisfied. Write for catalog C giving all details.

Fouts & Hunter Carriage Mfg. Co.
118 S. Third St., Terre Haute, Ind.



30 Days
Free
Trial.

Since the sound of singing, singing
Still follows as I go.

Never a poet died on earth
But left me his best;
That wondrous thing that he died to sing
By me is all possessed;
One petal from the perfect rose
He carried on his breast.

Never a poet yet to be
But still I hear that same
Great song that waits at the thrice-barred gates
To hasten at his name,
And lay upon his eager lips
Its awful touch of flame.

Dead or unborn, I hear their songs
In all the winds that blow.
How many I guess of a world's distress
Or learn what sad men know,
Since the sound of singing, singing
Still follows as I go.

—From *The Smart Set* (October).

The Mortgaged Farm.

By CLIVE PHILLIPPS-WOLLEY.

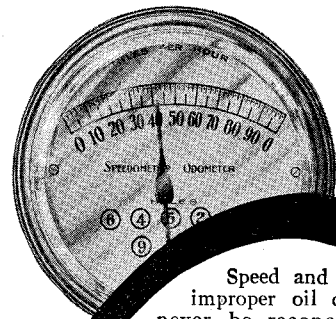
The orchards have come to bearing: in billows of rosy bloom
Nestles the settler's homestead. The fringes of gorse and broom
Glow golden against the sapphire. The meadows that seaward sweep,
Tuneful with bells and drowsy with bleatings of full-fed sheep,
Are sweet with the clover's incense. Roses climb to the eaves.
Drunken with sweets, the sea winds sleep in the maple leaves.

And you have bought for the mortgage! Man, but it was not dear,
A dollar, we'll say, per acre, and twenty for ev'ry year
It took those two to clear it. That matters little now.
She has the peace she prayed for, and he has rest from the plow.
And you? You have lifted the mortgage, you'll make the old farm pay,
Managed by modern methods, worked in a business way.

Let us back to the slashing, where mating pheasants crow,
Where midst the fallen giants the "dogtooth violets" grow,
Wild rose and ladies' slippers, the only flowers that grew
To deck my lady's parlor, when that old house was new.
When he was digging borders, and she with mother's care
Tending "slips" from England, the planting of each a prayer
For a home like that she came from. There is the fight he won—
Here is the field he died on; the work that he left undone.

Can't you see them stooping over the cross-cut saw,
Hope their only possession, labor their daily law,
The "Douglas" leaning slowly, its topmost limbs asway
To rush to earth a ruin in clouds of woodland spray?
See the dream they lived for, the pictures fancy drew
Of fields they never finished, of folds they never knew?
See them close together, their own lives on the wane,
Counting the years the roses would take to her window pane?

Aye; you have bought a bargain, with human lives thrown in,
Their fields to bear the harvest your reaper folk shall win.
The dream those failures fashioned has not been bought or sold,
When Spring's most impassioned, and gorse is virgin gold,
When grass is living emerald, and evening seas afire,



Where
Good Oil
Shows

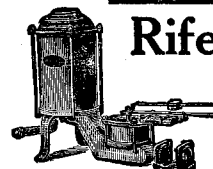
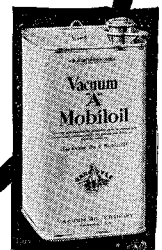
Speed and improper oil can never be reconciled. The only scientifically perfect oil—prepared to meet the requirements of every engine and every system of lubrication is

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There's a grade of Mobil-oil especially adapted to your automobile.

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Holds firmly together letters, checks or papers of any kind without mutilation. Indestructible, being nickel-plated, will not tarnish. Sold in boxes of 100, 25c.

Ask your dealer or sent post-paid on receipt of price. Send for free sample envelope.

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Why not Glide; it's the best way to go.



Model "E"
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High power. Strong, flexible construction, speed to spare—hill-climbers. Embodies comfort, safety, elegance. Unquestioned performance guaranteed. Write for free booklet and our proposition to those who buy and assist us. Hustlers encouraged. Ask dealers everywhere. Address **The Bartholomew Co.** 315 Glide Street, Peoria, Ills.

STARK TREES ARE FAMOUS wherever planted; are planted everywhere trees are grown. Free Catalog of superb fruits—Black Ben, King David, Delicious, etc.—Stark Bros., Louisiana, Mo.

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When pines are filled with music, as youth's heart
with desire,
You shall guess an unseen presence, shall know a
soul in tune
With the glory of her roses, with the peace of early
June,
Shall feel a doubt at evening of things which surest
seem,
Weigh the profit of your purchase, judge the beauty
of their dream.

—From *Temple Bar* (London).

PERSONAL.

Massachusetts Moved by Moran.—Two years ago John B. Moran was a lawyer little known outside the city of Boston, where he had his practise. He found fault with the district attorney's office, ran on an independent ticket when the office was to be filled last year, and in the course of a few months became known throughout the State as "the Man Who Dares." He was elected district attorney, and now has been nominated for Governor on the Democratic ticket. *The World To-Day* tells us more at length what he has done and what he hopes to do:

During the first half of Mr. John B. Moran's independent campaign last autumn for the district-attorneyship of Suffolk County, Massachusetts, probably no intelligent voter in Boston, including Mr. Moran himself, imagined that he would be actually elected.

By the middle of the campaign the wisecracker's eyes were beginning to open; at the end of it Mr. Moran, carrying with him the campaign title "the Man Who Dares," had been elected by over 4,000 plurality. He entered upon the administration of his office laden with promises to change it immediately from a condition of indirect to one of direct activity, claiming that under his predecessors the office had acted only when cause for action was brought to its attention by the police authorities, while under the new régime it was to seek cause of action on its own initiative and on complaints lodged with it by any private citizen.

For over a decade John B. Moran, a criminal lawyer by profession, had been a strong guerrilla force in local political warfare, able to influence an appreciable number of voters, and invariably acting without regard to party lines, and, by his own statement, in accordance only with his own be-

FOND OF PIES

But Had to Give Them Up.

Anyone who has eaten New England pies knows how good they are.

But some things that taste good don't always agree. A Mass. lady had to leave off pie, but found something far better for her stomach. She writes:

"Six or eight years ago chronic liver trouble was greatly exaggerated by eating too much fat meat, pastry and particularly pies, of which I was very fond.

"Severe headaches, dizziness, nausea followed, and food, even fruit, lay like lead in my stomach, accompanied by a dull, heavy pain almost unbearable. I had peculiar 'spells'—flashes of light before my sight. I could read half a word and the rest would be invisible.

"A feeling of lassitude and confusion of ideas made me even more miserable. I finally decided to change food altogether and began on Grape-Nuts food, which brought me prompt relief—removed the dizziness, headache, confused feeling, and put me on the road to health and happiness. It clears my head, strengthens both brain and nerves.

"Whenever I enter our grocer's store, he usually calls out 'six packages of Grape-Nuts!'—and he's nearly always right." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. "There's a reason." Read the famous booklet, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Get Well Acquainted With The Mutual Life

It has been in existence sixty-three years. Public confidence and patronage have made it and kept it the largest and staunchest Life Insurance company in the world. It is owned by its policyholders. It protects thousands, but there are many others who should have the same protection. How about you? People who are so thoughtful and kind as to wish to provide as they can to-day for what will happen some other day, when they are taken from those they love and support, should get acquainted with

The Mutual Life Insurance Company

Let them read its history; analyze its statements; examine its investments; consult its agents. They will find a reason for its strength and stability and a reason for their confidence and patronage.

The new management of the Mutual Life has been in control for nine months. Its reports for the first six months will be mailed to anyone on request, or may be had of its agents. It tells what has been accomplished in conformity with the new Insurance Laws; shows the vast reductions, and indicates the unusual advantages yet to reach its policyholders. Its plain figures, given in a plain way, will convince any fair-minded person that The Mutual Life to-day justifies the good opinion of Bishop Chas. G. McCabe, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who recently said:

"After long and careful consideration, I am thoroughly satisfied that the present administrations of both companies (the New York Life and the Mutual Life) are now effecting great economies and reforms, and that these institutions, purged as by fire, are now in a position to afford the protection of life insurance in better form, and on better terms, than any known in the past." It justifies also the good opinion of Mr. James C. Colgate and his associates, who, having policies to the amount of \$5,000,000 in the Mutual Life, recently "resolved that the present executive officers and trustees are, in the opinion of the Policyholders' Protective Association of the Mutual Life, faithful to its interests, and that their administration of its affairs has been and is efficient, economical and beneficial to the policyholders."

If you would like to know for yourself the latest phases of Life Insurance, or wish information concerning any form of policy, consult our nearest agent or write direct to

The Mutual Life Insurance Company

New York, N. Y.

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Your Money Earns 6%

Why Not Get it Yourself?

Money wisely **invested** earns greater profits than money merely **loaned** and is just as safe and just as available. If you are receiving anything less than 6 per cent. on your money you assuredly owe it to yourself to thoroughly investigate our 6 per cent. Gold Bonds, based on the ownership of selected New York real estate. By simply eliminating the middleman they offer you an opportunity to invest direct and to receive the full 6 per cent. your money should and can earn for you with safety and cash availability. These Bonds are offered in two forms.

6 per cent. Coupon Bonds—for income investment—purchasable at par in multiples of \$100; interest payable semi-annually by coupons attached; maturing in ten years and meanwhile subject to withdrawal on interest payment dates after two years.

6 per cent. Accumulative Bonds—for income funding—purchasable on installments during 10, 15 or 20 years and enabling the person without capital available for income investment to accumulate a definite capital in a given time by simply investing each year the equivalent of an ordinary interest on the amount desired. This form also carries cash values after two years. The yearly payment rates per \$1,000 Bond are: 10-year term, 71.57; 15-year term, \$40.53; 20-year term, \$25.65.

A-R-E Six's are secured by our entire Assets of \$8,364,909.97, including Capital and Surplus of \$1,285,047.03, accumulated during more than eighteen years of uninterrupted success in this most stable and profitable business on earth.

Let us send you literature giving full information concerning our business and Bonds. A map of New York City free.

American Real Estate Co.
714 Dun Building
290 Broadway, New York



Many constant wearers of the comfortable Juliet slipper have learned to insist that they be fitted with Hub Gore Fabric panels. Hub Gore Fabric insures a neater, smoother fitting slipper, and is guaranteed to outwear the shoe or it will be replaced free. It's to your interest to look for our Heart trade-mark and insist on Hub Gore.

HUB GORE MAKERS
BOSTON, MASS.

lief in the justice of any given party action. Sometimes with one faction of the local Democracy of a staunchly Democratic city, sometimes with the other, finally, in this last election cheerfully and pugnaciously against both, the man, nevertheless, built for himself a reputation for incorruptible honesty combined with a suspicion of crankiness, hot-headedness, and power restricted to a small but pretty certain sphere of influence.

He had unquestionably helped to elect an independent candidate to Congress. He was known to have matured a complete conviction of the inadequacy of the existing management of the district attorney's office, drawn from his own experience as a criminal lawyer; to have once unsuccessfully attempted to oust the incumbent of that office, and, failing to do so, to have given up his own practise in criminal law rather than argue cases under existing conditions. His own candidacy, announced at a moment when public discontent was ready for a champion, strengthened emotionally by a horrible crime recently perpetrated in the community by rascals whose existence emphasized tremendously his claim that the district attorney should have made their presence impossible, helped also by the spectacle of an independent candidate making a good fight against obstacles, came to a successful issue with amazing celerity. Whether a similar campaign for the Governorship of the State will reach a similar issue is a matter that will come up for trial in the near future.

The Youthful Mayor of Milwaukee.—Alfred Henry Lewis, in the *Saturday Evening Post*, tells of the meeting of Joseph Medill Patterson, the Chicago millionaire Socialist, with the "Boy Mayor" of Milwaukee, Sherburn M. Becker. When Mr. Lewis was about to visit the latter, Mr. Patterson expressed a desire to be of the company. The reason for his curiosity is explained by the writer, who describes their meeting:

In his Peoria lecture Mr. Becker had seized on Mr. Patterson—not angrily, or for any purpose of offense, but merely to point a moral and adorn a tale—and flourished him and his Socialism illustratively. Mr. Patterson had read of this allusion to himself and his Socialism, and the good counsel that accompanied it, in the daily press, and was eager, in the phrase of the police, to "look Mr. Becker over."

For myself, I was curious to see them meet. Both under thirty, both of the caste of millionaire, one from Harvard, one from Yale, they were, as to sentiments of politics, in head-on collision. Mr. Patterson was for tearing down what is, and substituting Socialism. Mr. Becker was for holding fast what is, and purifying and strengthening it. Naturally, I hoped for a warm debate.

There came nothing of the sort. Their politeness intervened, and neither spoke of politics—not a syllable even as to the soundness of Mr. Becker's advice offered to Socialist Patterson from the Peoria rostrum. I was disappointed. The two talked city government, and verbally tossed on high such municipal trinketry as "pumping stations," "cribs," "grade crossings," "turning-basins," and "basculer bridges," until my unsophisticated wits were in a whirl. Mr. Patterson was peculiarly adroit at this jugglery, and could keep five in the air at once.

Continuing his sketch of Mr. Becker, the writer tells us that the starting-point of his political aspirations was the altar. Immediately after his marriage he announced his candidacy for the modest position of a place on the County Board of Supervisors. Gaining this, he next entered the City Council, and in due course was elected Mayor when still less than thirty years old. Mr. Lewis proceeds to explain "why they love him" in Milwaukee:

During our Chicago conversation I had noticed



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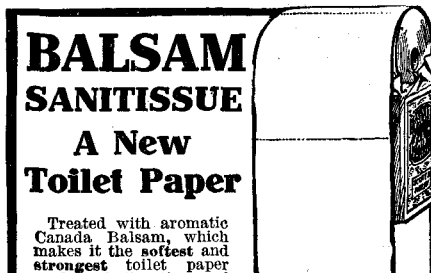


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Ristori, the Actress and the Woman.—Adelaide Ristori, Marchesa Capranica del Grillo, whose death occurred October 9, was not merely a celebrated actress. The New York *Tribune* records that in her home life she was equally deserving of praise. "At the birth of her son the actress renounced the stage," we read, to dedicate herself to

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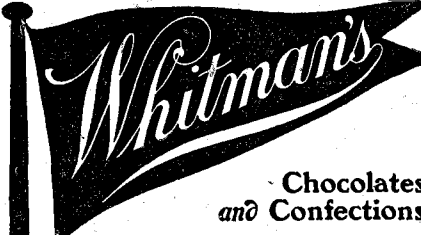
Here at this farm my sausage is made, even to the raising of the pigs—out in the real country, on a real farm. This sausage is made, according to an old-fashioned receipt of mine, from nothing but dairy-fed little-pig pork, salt and pure spices that I grind myself. I use no adulterants or preservatives of any kind—never have and never will.

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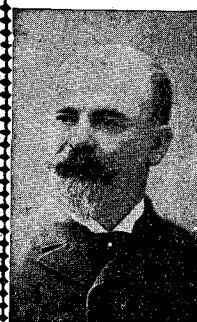


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the duties of motherhood. She was soon restored to the public, however. *The Tribune* continues:

Feelings of pity for an unfortunate manager who had been imprisoned for debt induced her to appear again, and she gave some performances for his benefit. Then it was that the enthusiasm of her countrymen ran high, and they would not hear of her retiring to private life. When Rome was besieged by the French, Ristori aided in caring for the wounded. She formally resumed her career in 1850 and appeared in all the principal Italian cities. In 1855 she first went to Paris, where she appeared in "Francesca da Rimini," and she was received with much enthusiasm. She met with much success in Legouvé's "Medea," Schiller's "Marie Stuart," and Giacometti's "Elizabeth." Offers were made to her to join the Théâtre Français, but were declined. For five years she appeared at the Théâtre Italien, and also visited a number of French cities. Her appearance at Paris when Rachel was at the height of her fame was regarded as a challenge from the first Italian actress to the first French actress.

Of her "first appearance" on the stage, and subsequent romantic experiences, we read:

When only four years old her mother took her on the stage in a comedy entitled "The New Year's Gift," in which a child was required. At the age of four she had a walking part, and after that appeared in juvenile rôles with her brothers and sisters, until at fourteen she appeared in "Francesca da Rimini," enacting the title-rôle. She soon became popular, and a year later joined the Royal Company of Cerdania, in which Carlotta Marchionni took the young girl under her protection and taught her the art in which she had herself attained fame. Ristori soon gained great popularity at Turin, Parma, and Rome. In the latter city the young Marquis Julian Capranica del Grillo fell violently in love with her when she was twenty-five years old, and found his feelings reciprocated by the actress. To root out the passion from his son's heart Julian's father caused him to be confined in the castle of Santo Severa, and only through the intervention of his mother and the girl's own faithfulness to her lover were the young couple enabled to escape together. They were married in a small village church near Florence. The tact of Julian's mother finally effected a reconciliation with his father, and in 1849 the marriage was reccelebrated, with all the proper formalities and according to the rites of the church.

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

Generous to a Fault.—Congressman Perkins was in the office of a friend, a justice of the peace, when a couple came in to be married. After the ceremony the justice accepted a modest fee, and handed the bride an umbrella as she went out.

Mr. Perkins looked on gravely, and asked, "Do you always do that, Charlie?"

"Do what? Marry them? Oh, yes."

"No; I mean bestow a present upon the bride."

"A present? Why, wasn't that her umbrella?" gasped the justice.

"No; it was mine," replied the Congressman, sadly.—*Epworth Herald*.

Should Not Complain.—"You naughty child, where have you been? You have been fighting again with Paul. Just look at your clothes! I'll have to buy you a new suit."

"Don't you say anything, ma. You ought to see Paul. I think his mother will have to buy a new boy."—*Translation from Le Rire for THE LITERARY DIGEST*.

The Smith Family.—An old lady, traveling for the first time in a large city, saw a glaring sign on the front of a high building, which read, "The Smith Manufacturing Company."

As she repeated it aloud slowly she remarked to her nephew: "Laws 'a' mercy! Well, I've heerd tell of Smiths all my life, but I never knew before where they made 'em!"—*Tit Bits* (London).

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Maybe.—Miss SUMMERGIRL—"Can you float alone?"

MR. FINANCIER (absently)—"I don't know. How large a loan do you mean?"—*Pittsburg Dispatch.*

No Hurry.—"All the little boys and girls who want to go to heaven," said the Sunday-school superintendent, "will please rise."

All rose but Tommy Twaddles.

"And doesn't this little boy want to go to heaven?"

"N-not yit!"—*Cleveland Leader.*

At a Loss.—Ben Butler was a terror and torment to the judges. On one occasion Judge Sanger, having been bullied and badgered out of all patience, petulantly asked, "What does the counsel suppose I am on this bench for?"

Scratching his head a minute, Butler replied, "Well, I confess your Honor's got me there."—*Argonaut.*

Dangerous Carelessness.—Two men were sentenced by a self-appointed court to be hanged for horse-stealing. The place selected for the execution was the middle of a trestle bridge spanning a river. The first noose was insecurely tied and the prisoner dropped into the river. He swam to shore and made good his escape. As they were adjusting the rope for the remaining prisoner the latter drawled:

"Say, pards, make sure of the knot this time, will yer? 'Cause I can't swim."—*Everybody's.*

Yankee Thrift.—A young man and an adorable young lady meet. He speaks:

"Girl, you do not love me! You never will love me! I am going to kill myself immediately."

"And how are you going to do it, pray?"

"I shall shoot myself."

"Then, if you would be so kind, will you buy the revolver of James? James is my fiancé and I am greatly interested in his business."—*Translation from La Silhouette for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

stang All Around.—A barrister named Bushe was trying a case in Limerick before Chief Baron O'Grady. Just before the close of the lawyer's speech an ass began to bray loudly outside the courtroom, the window of which opened on a pasture.

"Wait a moment," said the Chief Baron. "One at a time, Mr. Bushe, if you please."

The barrister presently had a good chance to retort. When O'Grady was charging the jury the ass began to bray this time at a greater distance from the courtroom window.

"I beg your Lordship's pardon," said Barrister Bushe, "may I ask you to repeat your last words? There was such an echo about here that I did not quite catch that sentence."—*Human Life.*

Gender in English.—A very good story is current anent the recent visit of Japanese naval officers to England. . . . A certain hostess, we will not specify exactly at which port, where the ships' companies of the *Katori* and *Kashima* spent some time, had done all in her power to make the visit of a group of officers, with whom she came more prominently into contact, of a pleasant nature. With feelings of gratitude her guests came to express their final thanks, and the spokesman of the group, after recording their united appreciation of what she had done, expressed the fear that they had "cockroached" much on her valuable time. The kindly hostess had made them so much her friends that she had arrived at suggesting corrections in occasional lapses of the English language. She gracefully acknowledged the thanks, and intimated that far from "encroaching" on her time, what she had been permitted to do had been to her a great pleasure. The correction was noted, and her guest with profuse apologies said he was greatly sorry that in addressing a lady he had overlooked to use the feminine form.—*Times (Bangkok).*

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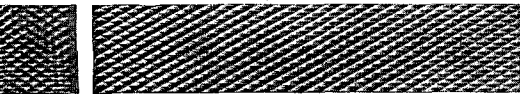


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The razor is a fine Radiumite, hand forged, and hollow-ground, with a single shoulder. It is a perfect shaver. The stropp is a light single Radiumite, with Diamond Honing Pattern, and a fine finishing side. It has a handsome nickel military handle and swivel. Secure this set today. Your dealer first, then us.

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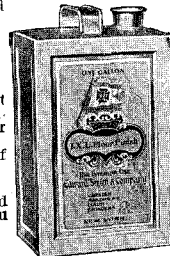
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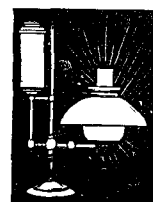
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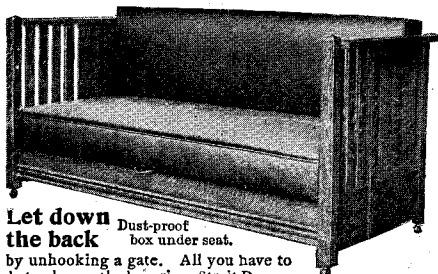
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Impure Food.—The mosquito bored through a quarter of an inch of paint and powder on the fair girl's cheek and then sank back as if poisoned.

"Curse these adulterated foods, anyhow!" he exclaimed.—*Kansas City Times.*

Pure Food.—"Give me a can of corned beef."

"Got a prescription?"

"Nope; why?"

"You'll have to give your name and address, also make oath as to what you want it for."—*Houston Post.*

Mistrusted.—"I used to know Mr. Sneeker, who was with your firm. I understand he is a tried and trusted employee—"

"He was trusted, yes, and he'll be tried, too, if we're so fortunate as to catch him."—*Philadelphia Press.*

CURRENT EVENTS.

Foreign.

October 5.—Mr. Leishman, American Ambassador to Turkey, is received by the Sultan, and presents his credentials.

The British battle-ship *Dreadnought* makes record time in her speed trials, covering a thirty-four-hour run.

October 7.—Sir Robert Hart, Director-General of the Chinese imperial customs at Shanghai, is assured by the Chinese Government that there will be no change in the foreign control of the customs.

The Russian Constitutional Democrats open their party congress at Helsingfors, Finland. Prince Dolgoroukoff is elected president.

October 8.—General Dumbadze, commander of the troops at Sebastopol, is slightly wounded by a bomb thrown at his carriage.

China enters a protest at Berne against the continual control by the Japanese of the Manchurian telegraph-lines.

Most of the bakeries of Paris are closed owing to the strike caused by the enforcement of the Rest-Day law.

Newfoundland's Archbishop denounces the British Ministry's signing of the fisheries treaty as a betrayal of colonists' rights.

October 9.—Governor Charles E. Magoon reaches Havana, where Secretary Taft makes a proclamation of amnesty to all engaged in the late rebellion.

Adelaide Ristori, the eminent Italian actress, dies at Rome, from pneumonia.

Blame for mutinies in the Russian Army is laid by an imperial commission on the officers, a number of whom will be tried by court-martial.

October 10.—Richard Croker brings suit for libel against the *London Magazine* denying that he derived any profit through his connection with Tammany Hall.

October 11.—The Provisional Government of Cuba announces that it will not interfere with the status of the Isle of Pines.



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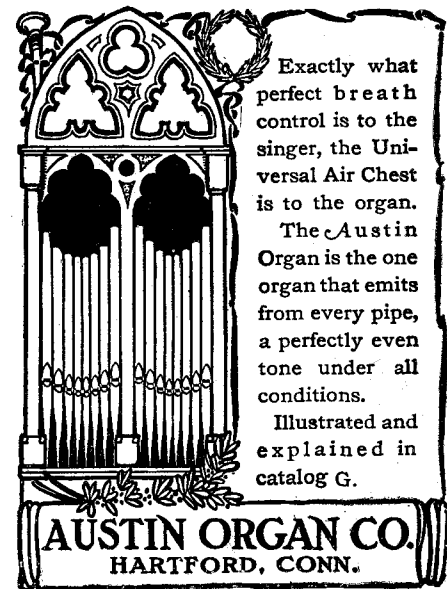
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Domestic.

October 5.—The Massachusetts Republican Convention at Boston nominates by acclamation a State ticket headed by Governor Guild.

A *modus vivendi* is signed by Great Britain and the United States settling the dispute over the Newfoundland fisheries.

Three more tornadoes strike New Orleans and vicinity, killing seven persons and causing heavy damage.

October 6.—According to Washington reports the President decides to withdraw from public entry all coal lands now held by the Government.

Louis Wagner, of the French team, wins the Vanderbilt-Cup race, driving his machine over the course at an average rate of 61½ miles an hour. One man is killed, two boys seriously injured, and others maimed. The American Automobile Association decides to hold no further races over the course on account of the casualties.

October 7.—Rules for the denaturing of alcohol are made public by Commissioner Yerkes, in Washington.

John D. Rockefeller, in an interview, expresses pity for men who become slaves to business, and tells how he has shifted the cares of wealth and taken up other activities.

Senator Tillman suggests a passport system to identify persons in the South as a solution of the race problem.

James J. Hill directs the Northern Pacific and Great Northern railroads to build a new seaport, St. James, in Washington, near the mouth of the Columbia River.

October 8.—It is announced in Washington that the Panama Canal Commission finally decides to have the canal work completed by contract. The Supreme Court of the United States begins the sessions of 1906-07 in Washington.

The American Automobile Association appoints a committee to secure grounds for a private race-track.

October 9.—The trial of the Standard Oil Company of Ohio, on charges of violating the Valentine Anti-trust law, is begun at Findlay, Ohio.

Chairman Shonts of the Panama Canal Commission announces the terms under which the canal is to be completed by contract. One contractor is to do all the work, foreigners may bid, and the Government is to retain supervisory control.

October 10.—The report of the Crop Reporting Board shows that this year's corn crop is the biggest in the history of the country.

Southern negroes file with the Interstate Commerce Commission a complaint against the forcing of negroes holding interstate tickets to ride in "Jim Crow" cars.

The schooner yacht *Frolic* is captured at Providence, R. I., after many Chinese have been smuggled ashore. Eighteen of the Chinese are later captured.

October 11.—The *Tammany Times*, of New York, the organ of the Tammany Society, bolts Hearst's candidacy.

Governor Utter and the entire Republican State ticket in Rhode Island are renominated by acclamation.

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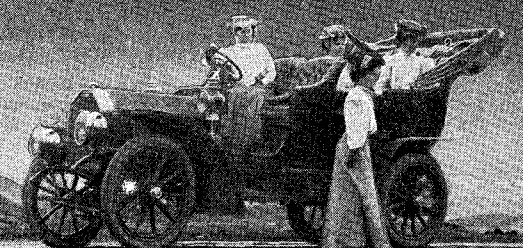
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In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

"S. B. S.," Denver, Colo.—"(1) What are staked plains? (2) What is the correct pronunciation of Fallières, the name of the President of France?"

(1) A staked plain is one whose boundaries have been marked off, as in sections. (2) Fal-yare—the first a as in arm, the second as in care.

"J. S. A.," Rushville, Ind.—"Is the word commission correctly used in the sense of favor, trust, or errand, as in the sentence 'I am glad you performed those little commissions for me while in London'?"

As one of the meanings of the word commission is "the act of committing or entrusting to another something to be done, also, the matter or trust thus delegated; a trust; a charge," the use referred to by "J. S. A." is correct.

"S. T. F.," New York.—"(1) May the word combated be spelled with two t's? (2) Which is preferable, 'A large number of people was present' or '... were present'? (3) Is it elegant to say 'I feel bad'?"

(1) The form combated dates from 1564 and was used by Greene, Shakespeare, Cotterell, Milton, and others. There is no authority for spelling the word with two t's. (2) There is good authority for both forms. The choice is commonly influenced by the point of view of the writer. In such a case we should treat "people" as a plural noun and use a verb in the plural to agree with it. (3) "I feel bad" is a colloquialism for "I feel ill."

"H. D. W.," Elmira, N. Y.—"Is there such a word as runcible?"

There is. It is a variant form of rounceval, an obsolete word meaning "huge, gigantic," derived from large "bones said to have been dug up at Roncesvalles."

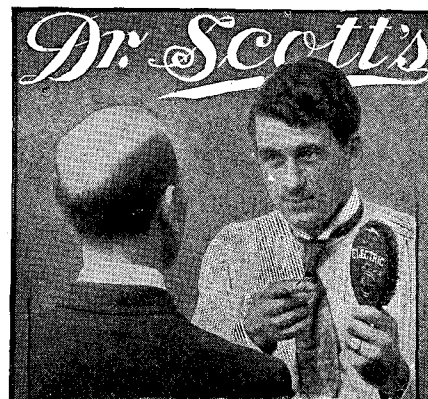
"J. S. M.," Fort Smith, Ark.—"Who was the author and under what circumstances was the following quotation used, 'If we don't hang together, we must hang separately'?"

The author of the quotation referred to was Benjamin Franklin, and the occasion of its utterance, the signing of the Declaration of Independence; July 4, 1776. Correctly cited it reads, "We must all hang together, or assuredly we shall all hang separately."

"L. M. C.," Dyersburg, Tenn.—"Who was it that brought Caesar Rodney to Philadelphia to vote for the signing of the Declaration of Independence, and under what circumstances?"

Lalor ("Cyclopedia of Political Science") says: "July 4, Rodney, the third delegate from Delaware, was brought hurriedly about 80 miles to secure the vote of his state, and in the evening of that day the Declaration of Independence was passed." John H. Hazelton in his "The Declaration of Independence: Its History," says: "Michael Kuhn carried a letter from M. Kean to Caesar Rodney, which no sooner reached him than he hastened to Philadelphia, where he arrived just in time to give his vote" (p. 250). In a letter to John Adams, June 28, 1817, Kean says, "I sent an express for Caesar Rodney to Dover . . . at my private expense, whom I met at the Statehouse door on the 4th of July; . . . he resided eighty miles from the city, and just arrived as Congress met" (p. 193).

"C. F. C.," New York.—Either "to ratify the contract" or "for ratification of the contract" is correct.



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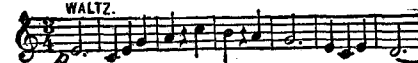
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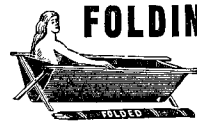
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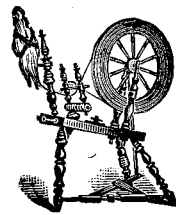
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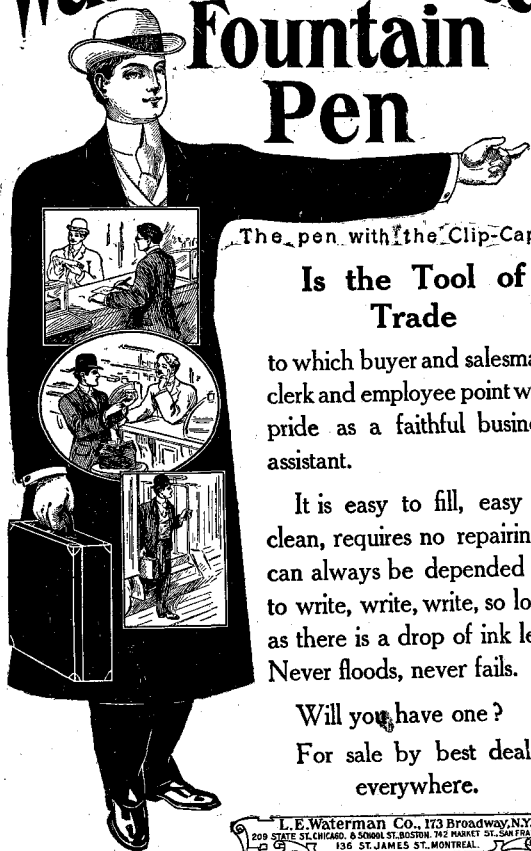
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